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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Daily Commercial.

The Latest News.

Dispatches from the Army of the Potomac yesterday announce that the rebels have fallen back to their earthworks near Petersburg, and that our forces hold undisputed possession of the Weldon Railroad. The track has been destroyed for a distance of from thirty-five to forty miles, and our line had had advanced to within two miles of Petersburg without opposition. The Danville Railroad will probably next receive Gen. GRANT's attention. Gen. WARREN is reported missing.

The news from General Sherman continues satisfactory. His plans for the reduction of Atlanta are working well, and there is evidence that great demoralization exists among the rebel troops.

The attack of FORREST on Memphis on Sunday was characterized by outrages in keeping with those enacted by the same wretches at Fort Pillow. The patients in the hospitals were fired upon, and a number of the sick and wounded were taken prisoners—those unable to keep up with the rebel horde being inhumanly shot down. About two hundred and fifty of our men, principally one hundred days men, were captured. At last accounts our cavalry were in pursuit of FORREST.

The guerrilla leader MOSEBY and his gang made their appearance at the stockade at Annandale, yesterday morning, and demanded the surrender of the garrison, which was refused. After an assault of two hours' duration MOSEBY withdrew.

From General BUTLER'S Department, the news is that all are well, and the canal is progressing.

The frigate New Ironsides, which has been undergoing repairs at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, has had her injuries received at Charleston removed, and is now ready for active service. She will sail in a few days for her scene of operations.

The new pirate steamer, Coquette, lately receiving her armament at Wilmington, N. C., is said to be the most powerful vessel of her class, and is probably now prowling over the main.

The steamer, Susquehanna, has returned to New York, from Bermuda, after an unsuccessful search for the pirate Tallahassee.

The ship Victoria, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday. MULLER, the German tailor, accused of the murder of Mr. BRIGGS, the banker, in a railway carriage, came passenger, and was arrested on the arrival of the ship.

The people of Alexandria, Va., have petitions in circulation asking for a change of the State Government. They seem to have grown tired of Governor PIERPONT'S civil rule, and desire a military government.

The total debt of the United States is now $1,859,274,000.

The position of Gen. SHERIDAN'S army is unchanged. Considerable skirmishing has taken place without any noticeable result. The enemy could not be discovered in any force in our front, and the impression is that he is endeavoring to cross the Potomac. It was also believed by some that the enemy was retiring down the valley.

A Washington dispatch states that it is positively asserted that Gen. Hooker will be put in the field immediately with an important command.

A rumor is said to prevail in New York, and credited in the best financial circles, that the Government has dispatched five commissioners, composed of two Republicans and three Democrats, to Richmond, to arrange preliminaries for the negotiation of peace. The rumor is reported to have sensibly affected the gold market, but it may have no effect on sensible people.

The Army Vote.

There is pending before the Legislature now sitting in extra session, a bill to regulate the manner of casting the army vote as provided by the constitutional amendment just approved by the people. The bill is one of almost unequalled importance; and there are many reasons why its details should be carefully considered. The opponents of Mr. LINCOLN have a direct interest in not allowing the soldiers to vote. They did not dare to openly oppose the constitutional provision; and we may safely assume that the purpose exists of rendering it ineffectual, either by introducing fatal defects into the law, or in some other way leaving the door open for preventing the counting of the vote after it has been cast. Such a purpose has been more than hinted at. Allowed the privilege of freely expressing themselves, it is well known that the soldiers will, almost in a body, support Mr. LINCOLN. The electoral college, independent of the reconstructed States and Colorado, will consist of two hundred and thirty-one votes, of which one hundred and sixteen will be a majority. The States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Michigan, Wisconsin, and if the new Constitution be adopted, Maryland, also, allow their soldiers to vote in the field.

These States, without Maryland, control the election, and the soldiers hold the balance of power. These facts show how important it is that the law should have no defect and contain not the fatal germ which no doubt the opponents of Mr. LINCOLN will seek to plant in it,

The Next Job for Farragut.

The New York *Post* selects Wilmington as the next job for Admiral Farragut. This is the most important point on the coast to the rebels, and so long as Admiral LEE commanndo, the last that is likely to be taken. In fact, it is the only port where blockade running is systematically done. There are difficulties besetting the path up the channel, but, considering the result at Mobile, they are not so great as to deter a thorough sailor like Farragut from undertaking the job. Fort Caswell is no stronger than Fort Morgrn, and it is to be hoped that the Navy Department will keep up the business so gloriously commenced at Mobile.

ROORBACKS bid fair to outnumber Greenbacks for some weeks to come. The manufacture of them by counterfeiters for use as political capital is tolerably lively already, and promises to increase rapidly. The devices they bear are various and conflicting. This arises from the fact that they are designed for different markets. The duty of true patriotism is to disregard these issues of the disloyal, vote for the overthrow of the rebellion, in support of the Federal Government, and so as to crown the war with a complete victory over treason, North or South, and invest at once in the seven-thirties. Thus patriotism will maintain the unity and freedom of the nation, give security to capital, wages to honest labor, peace and prosperity to the whole land, and prepare a magnificent political legacy to posterity.—Refuse the Roorback's and stand by the Greenbacks.

LEGISLATIVE.—We are indebted to the attention of Messrs. GLASS and SLACK for legislative documents during the present session of the Legislature.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. I. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 25, 1864. NO. 294.

The New Military Bill.

As will be seen by our special dispatch from Harrisburg, the new supplement to the military bill has passed the Legislature finally. The bill requires three company drills and two regimental drills per annum, and imposes a fine of five dollars upon officers and three dollars upon privates for non-attendance. This penalty is entirely too light—altogether inadequate to attain the object so much desired. We want a thorough military organization of all the able-bodied men in the State, and such stringent regulations as will compel every man to attend to military duty. There are thousands, we venture to say who can, and will, escape "attending drill and joining some organized company," by paying the trifling fine of three or five dollars. Everybody knows that commutation has proved a failure in the organization of the National forces, and it will prove the same in the organization of our State militia, if, by paying twenty-five dollars per annum for non-attendance at drill, men shall be excused. There should be some heavier penalty provided. Delinquents should be court-martialed, and if their absence was proved to be inexcusable they should be fined in such a sum that their prompt attendance would be secured in the future. We want in the State drilled men, ready to take the field in its defense when occasion may require. Representatives or alternates in cash, or otherwise, will not and should not be permitted to answers. Excuse will not do when a State is endangered.

Proclamation of Gov. Brough to the People of Ohio.

TIMELY AND SOLEMN WARNING.

Governor Brough has issued a Proclamation to the people of Ohio, warning them against entering into combinations to resist the draft. He expresses the belief that such a purpose is entertained, though by a small number only. We quote:

Most earnestly do I appeal to the people of this State, not to engage in this forcible resistance to the laws to which evil counselors and bad men are leading it. Success is impossible and will not succeed. Its triumph, if it achieves any, must be of a mere temporary character. The Government is not weak. It is strong and powerful. It cannot, and it will not permit any armed insurrection to impeach its strength or impair its power while contending with the Southern rebellion. I do not say this to you in any spirit of intimidation, or in any threatening tone. I speak it to you as a warning, and with an imploring voice to hear and heed it. I know what the determination of your Government is, and I fully comprehend the power at hand to enforce it.

What can you, who contemplate armed resistance, reasonably expect to gain by such a movement? You cannot effectually nor permanently prevent the enforcement of the laws. You cannot, in any wise, improve your own condition in the present, and must seriously injure it in the future. The timid and conservative men who look to the supremacy of the government for the protection and safety of their persons and property, will not sympathize nor cooperate with you. You may commit crime; you may shed blood; you may destroy property; you may spread ruin and devastation over some localities of the State; you may give aid and comfort in good season to the rebels already in arms against the country; you may transfer, for a brief time, the horrors of war from the fields of the South to those of the State of Ohio; you may paralyze prosperity, and create consternation and alarm among our people. This is a bare possibility; but it is all you can hope to accomplish; for you have looked upon the progress and present struggle to little purpose, if you have not learned the great recuperative power and the deep earnestness of the country in the contest. The final result will not be doubtful: the disaster to you will be complete, and the penalty will equal the enormity of the crime. From the commencement of this rebellion, the State of Ohio has maintained a firm and inflexible position, which cannot now be abandoned. In this internal danger that now threatens us, I call upon all good citizens to assert and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws of the land. These constitute the great elements of our strength as a nation, and they are the safeguards of the people. Hold in subjection by persuasion and peaceable means, if you can, all attempts at civil insurrection, and armed resistance to the laws. Failing in this, there is another duty, as citizens, from which we may not shrink, and to which I earnestly hope we may not be entered. To those who threaten us with this evil, I say, we do not use any threats in return—there is no desire to provoke passion or create further irritation. Such men are enemies and soldiers should be sent to abandon their purpose; but at the same time they are warned that this invocation is not prompted by any apprehension of the weakness of the Government, or the success of their attempts to destroy it. I would avert, by all proper means, the occurrence of civil war in the State, but if it must come, the consequences be upon those who precipitate it upon us.

Late Military Intelligence.

A dispatch from the Army of the Potomac, dated Tuesday morning, states that the enemy early on Monday morning disappeared from the front of the Fifth and Ninth Corps, on the Weldon Railroad, and the belief is that an attempt to regain that important line of communication will be abandoned, and the enemy are fortifying their right flank to resist attack in this direction. They may be preparing to make a dash on our lines in some other direction. The roads are wet, making traveling difficult. Several deserters have come in; some think the end of the campaign is not hard, and they believe Petersburgh to be almost within our grasp, and will be in our possession at an early day. The shooting of Captain Dally, of General Culler's staff, by the rebel general Hagood on the 21st, was a cowardly affair. Hagood's men having given token of their desire to surrender, Captain Dally was sent to receive them as prisoners. On approaching Hagood of his mission, the dastardly rebel drew his revolver and shot him. Fortunately Captain Dally's death was avenged, Hagood being shot through the head by a fire from our forces.

A correspondent with General Sheridan's army telegraphs from Harper's Ferry Tuesday noon that skirmishing commenced very early that morning on the right, and extended along the whole line. The rebels made several charges, which drove our lines in, and we were rapidly driven through the town out on the Harper's Ferry pike. The rebels followed us up very close. The whole army is now strongly posted on the heights in the vicinity of this place. The enemy was close upon us, but seeing us thoroughly prepared they may not risk an engagement.

From Gen. Washburn's department we learn that Memphis was attacked on the morning of the 21st by the rebel Gen. Forrest, with three brigades of cavalry, about three thousand strong. They left Gen. Smith's front at Oxford on the evening of the 18th, and made a forced march to this city. They drove in our pickets, and dashed directly at the headquarters of General Washburne, who made a narrow escape. They then went to General Buckland's quarters, but he also escaped. The attacked the Irwin prison, and were repulsed by the guard. They next visited the Gayoso House, expecting to capture Gen. Shurlbut, but he was stopping at a friend's house. Our troops now attacked the rebels, and soon drove them from the city, killing about thirty and wounding a hundred. They also captured thirty or forty horses. The rebels had not time for plunder. Our loss is about the same as the rebels. General Washburne is carrying out a plan which is expected to result in the capture of a large portion of the attacking party. A dispatch of the 22d, states that Forrest admits that his raid into Memphis was a complete failure.

AUGUST 22.—LATER.—The raid into Memphis yesterday was a complete failure, and is so admitted by Forrest. His intention was to capture Gen. Washburne and other generals; and our troops being without leaders, take and plunder the city. They captured quite a number of prisoners, including two officers, several clerks and the telegraph operator. Numerous acts of cruelty were perpetrated by the rebels.

A dispatch from Chattanooga announces that neither Gen. Steadman nor Col. Streight were injured in the assault upon Dalton by the rebel Wheeler. Both of these brave officers are reported well.

Information direct from Gen. A. J. Smith's expedition completely refutes the story of a fight between him and Forrest's troops, and that he was compelled to retire in the direction of Memphis. A letter dated at Oxford, on the 12th, says that the only engagement that had taken place was between a portion of his cavalry and part of Forrest's troops. The enemy was driven through Oxford, and pursued fifteen miles further—during which flight a number of guns were killed and three caissons captured. Forrest's troops were scattered through the country and hard to find. Gen. Smith's destination is unknown to any one except himself, and it would be improper to state the number of men with him.

The following deaths of Pennsylvanians in the Washington hospitals, are reported: Gen. Tinkle Paugh, Company G, 98th Pa.; Amos C. Davis, Company F, 102d Pa.; Lawrence Atkins, Company A, 102d Pa. The following wounded officers have reported: John Bernasdefer, Company C, 88th P. He has been ordered to Annapolis hospital.

The Indian troubles in the West have at length compelled the Overland Mail Company to withdraw the coaches from during wounded until further notice no mails are to be dispatched overland to Utah, Colorado and California.

En Route for Nevada Gold Mines.

Letter from a Pittsburgher en route for Virginia City—Trouble with the Indians—Horrible Barbarities—Safely Through the Danger—News from the Gold Mines Rather Discouraging, &c.

SWEET WATER RIVER, July 20, 1864.

I take this, probably the last opportunity I will have until I get to the end of my journey, to write informing you of my continued good health and safety. There are a few soldiers stationed here to protect the stage route, and as they take letters once a week to Laramie they have put up a little postoffice of their own, and take letters for emigrants in consideration of the sum of ten cents.

I wrote to you from Laramie, since which time we have proceeded slowly, owing to bad roads, sick cattle, poor grass and scarcity of water. None of our cattle are sick, but a great number belonging to the train are, and several have died since we encamped here. They take to bleeding at the lungs, and die in a short time afterward.

The Indians committed some depredations below here a short time ago. We arrived at that place the same evening, shortly after the Indians had driven the mules off from a train which was encamped there. The men, eleven in number, started in pursuit. News soon came back that they had killed an Indian who was crossing the river on one of the stolen mules. The next morning we started, thinking nothing more about it. The next day the train that had the mules stolen caught up to us, with two or three of the men who went after the Indians—all more or less wounded. The Indians had come down on them about thirty strong, and caused a panic among them. Every one ran, the consequence was they became scattered and at the mercy of the Indians. I believe but one or two got back safe; three were killed and left to be mutilated by the Indians. One man was shot ten times with arrows. He will recover. Unfortunately this was not the end of it. The train to which the wounded men belonged became alarmed and started before they got in. A train coming up behind picked them up. This last train did not think it healthy to stop there, but kept on. A smaller train coming shortly afterwards encamped there, not having heard of the trouble, and the consequence was they were nearly annihilated; their goods destroyed; two women carried off, and among others a little child was found with its throat cut. One hundred and fifty soldiers with two pieces of artillery, are now in pursuit of them. These barbarities were perpetrated within a short distance from where there was a company of soldiers stationed, who were aware of it at the time but rendered no assistance.

We are now through the dangerous Indian country, and I am afraid they will not molest near us. I wish they would, as we muster about one hundred and are well armed with guns and revolvers, all anxious to get a crack at the fiendish scoundrels. There is no danger of their doing us the favor to come and fight us. They well know we would prove too many for them.

The boys are all well, and have reason to be thankful that no accident has happened to us or our oxen, as yet.

The news from the mines, gathered from returning miners, are rather discouraging. If I had not started I would not go; but as it is I will go through. J. E. B.

Late News Items.

The State of Illinois has been made a separate military district, and Gen. Paine, of Wisconsin, appointed commandant, with headquarters at Springfield.

Fernando Wood is the guest of Mr. Vallandigham in Dayton. Fernandy and Val. are laboriously engaged in the preliminaries to the Chicago Convention. The special object of their operations is the defeat of Gen. McClellan.

Col. A. D. Streight, reported killed in a recent fight in the Southwest, denies the truth of the report over his own signature.

The bombardment of Fort Sumter continues. The *New South* says: "Every shot tells with a most satisfactory effect. It is understood that additional guns are to be mounted at Cumming's Point for the purpose of facilitating the demolition of the work. The guns are of the Dahlgren order, and will be manned by officers and crews from the navy."

The Cincinnati *Gazette* sums up the results of the wheat harvest as follows: Minnesota, an increase of 2,800,000 bushels; Wisconsin, one-third of an average crop; Iowa, a deficiency of 1,400,000 bushels; Illinois, two thirds of an average crop, of a deficiency of 8,000,000 bushels, and Indiana a surplus of over 4,000,000 bushels.

A Wheeling correspondent says the crops in the counties of Hancock, Brooke, Ohio and Marshall, commonly known as the Pan Handle of West Virginia, from the best information he could obtain, is as follows: Wheat one-third less than last year, quality good; corn, fifty per cent better, more, and of superior quality. Oats one quarter more; quality better than last year Rye, crop and quality good. A full average. Barley same as Rye. Hay, much better than last year, but not an average crop. Potatoes, equal to last year, probably one fourth more; the late ones not so large. Flax, fine crop, and for some years; quality good. Weather in early part of summer dry and warm, but rain fell in sufficient quantities to make corn and oats good. The same facts will apply to the counties of Jefferson, Belmont and Monroe, in Ohio, across the river.

The New York *Tribune* says that no printer connected with the recent strike at that office shall again receive any employment at that establishment.

It is said the rebels have vast quantities of cotton stored on the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers, which will be in serious danger should our operations before Mobile prove successful

Dispatches just received by General Sibley from Standing Buffalo, Chief of the Sissitons, bringing a proposition from several bands of Indians to make a treaty of peace. They say they are hunted down by the Crows and Black feet, who will not let them come near their hunting grounds. These Indians are now encamped to the number of 500 on the Coun Le Prairie.

A letter dated Hilton Head says: "A number of the officers appointed by the Governors of some of the Northern States to establish recruiting agencies in the department, have arrived, and appear to be actively engaged in prosecuting their duties. A large number of contrabands have been already sent to the rendezvous. The agents will doubtless find Florida a more fruitful field than Dalton Head, and to that locality they will probably direct their energies in a short time."

The Harrisburg *Union* learns that the wholesale enlistment of the men employed in and around the round house, by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, has seriously interfered with and almost suspended operations there. Doubtless the suspension will be but temporary, as the closing of those shops would materially affect the operations of the road.

We learn from the Beaver *Argus* that on Thursday afternoon last, Hiram Moore, of Beaver, accidentally shot himself whilst gunning, the accident resulting in his immediate death. He had been out on the river bank, with another boy, shooting birds, and had seated themselves on the grass. As Hiram was getting to his feet he pulled the gun towards him on the grass, when the hammer caught and the gun went off, lodging the load in his cheek. He ran a few yards in the direction of home, when he fell and expired.

A Buffalo boy who participated in the recent operations in Mobile bay, wrote home a letter from which we quote the following: I conversed with many of the rebel officers and soldiers, and am convinced that they are heartily sick and tired of the war. We have only to make a mighty effort to crush them in Virginia and they are conquered. In speaking of the President's Proclamation, however, that no offer of peace will be received which does not include the total abandonment of slavery, they say that they will resist it to the death, and I believe they will.

Private letters from the West state that there is every reason to believe, now, that a most extensive Indian war is about to break out all over the western plains. We are given to understand that treaties and fair treatment will not prevent this trouble, or late treaties at peace. The government is preparing for what appears to be inevitable; we trust it will so manage the war—and its conclusion, the peace—as to break once for all the military power of the Indians.

Thirty-five thousand loyal soldiers, prisoners of war in rebel hands, are confined in a camp at Andersonville, in Georgia. They have just sent a memorial to the President, in which they describe their condition. They are herded in a field of about thirty acres in extent; two thirds of them have no shelter at all, but are exposed to the heat of the southern sun, to the cold dews by night, to rains and storms. They have been robbed of their blankets, and must sleep in their worn clothes upon the bare cold ground. They are half starved; their food—corn and cornmeal and fat pork—is not fit for men to continue upon, and upon which they have little or no medical care or attendence.

On the eve of the passage of the Mobile forts, it was suggested to Admiral Farragut by the officer whose duty it was to look to such matters, that whiskey might be very beneficial in case the men became exhausted from long-continued fighting in the coming conflict. The Admiral said that he had no objection to its being used if there was any on board, but that he had never found it necessary in any of his actions, and that he intended to give the men a cup of hot coffee at daylight, and to "PIPE TO BREAKFAST" *inside the bay at 8 o'clock*, the usual hour. By 8 o'clock the passage of the forts was an accomplished fact. Farragut fights without any exultant except patriotism.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Case of the 185th Regiment.

A Misdemeanor to Withold Bounty Money.

President Asked Not to Draft in this State.

Democratic Members Gone to Chicago.

The Legislature Will Probably Adjourn To-Day.

The Militia Bill Finally Passed.

(Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.)

HARRISBURGH, August 24.

The Senate refused to pass the resolution requesting the Governor to use his influence to procure the discharge of certain men in the One Hundred and Eighty-Fifth Regiment, who complain that they are unjustly held for three years' service.

The House passed a bill making it a misdemeanor, punishable with five hundred dollars fine and imprisonment, for any one to withold bounty money from Volunteers entitled to it.

An effort was made by Mr. Myers, of Bedford, to pass a resolution urging the President to refrain from a draft in this State, because it will disorganize any State forces which may be raised under the Militia Bill. The evident intention of Myers was to cast censure on the National Government, and the whole matter was consequently referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, whence it will never emerge.

A majority of the Democratic members have left for Chicago. The Legislature will probably adjourn on Thursday.

The Bill of Mr. Searight to construct a military telegraph from Uniontown to Connellsville is dead. The Militia Bill passed finally to-day, with a section directing the Commander-in-Chief to cancel all the enrolled militia to be organized and officered, and requiring company drill three times, and regimental drill twice a year. The penalties are five dollars for non-attendance of officers, and three dollars daily for non-attendance of privates. Each militiaman is to be allowed six dollars for clothing.

The following are the provisions of the new supplement to the militia Bill: The first section authorizes the Governor to appoint Paymasters for State Militia. Second—That officers of fifteen regiments shall be selected from volunteers who have been in service. Third—That nothing in the militia laws shall be construed to repeal the charters of special military organizations in Philadelphia, or to effect their commissions of the officers. Fourth—Imposes a fine of five dollars for not attending drill or joining some organized company.

Fifth—Imposing a fine of five hundred dollars on any district attorney who refuses to prosecute delinquent assessors. Sixth—Imposing punishment by court-martial on any drafted man who refuses to appear. Seventh—Assessors who neglect to do duty shall be fined five hundred dollars. Eight—Appointments of non-commissioned officers shall be made from organization to which they are attached, and preference shall be given to men who have seen service. Ninth—Requires officers and soldiers of volunteer companies to uniform themselves under twenty-five dollars penalty.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

THE DRAFT IN THE QUAKER CITY,

The New Ironsides Ready to Sail.

Philadelphia Press Club Organized.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, August 24.

As the fifth of September approaches, everybody begins to feel anxious about the draft. Little else is talked about just now. The newspapers devote their columns to stirring up the people to enlist, and thus prevent the necessity of a draft. The indications are that we will have a draft here, as the enlistments are progressing slowly, only about twenty-five men enlisting daily. The draft will make a clean sweep. Provost Marshal General Fry has decided that men who paid commutation under draft of June, 1863, are liable to the draft, which takes place in September next to fill the liabilities in sub-districts under the calls made up to the present time, and district Provost Marshals are ordered to place in the wheel for draft the names of such parties.

The new Ironsides, which came here some time ago for repairs, has been thoroughly overhauled, and the material injuries she sustained in Charleston harbor have been removed. She will sail in a few days for the scene of active operations.

The Convention of newspaper men, held here a few weeks ago, have resolved themselves into an association, to be known as "The Press Club of Philadelphia." A permanent organization was effected to-day, and the following officers were elected :—President, Thomas M. Coleman, of the *Ledger*. Vice-Presidents, John Russell Young and C. C. Williamson, of the *Press*, Recording Secretary, W. H. Fisher, of the *Ledger*; Corresponding Secretary, Brainard Williamson, of the *Inquirer*; Treasurer, E. W. C. Greene, of the *Sunday Transcript*. A Board of nine Directors was also elected, consisting of one from each newspaper. The Club has now over forty-five newspapers. Its object is the general benefit of the profession.

Reporters from various newspapers in the east are leaving to attend the Convention in Chicago. The people here are more concerned about the draft than they are about the action of the Convention.

FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

Reduction of Atlanta Progressing.

The Demoralization of Rebel Troops.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, August 24.

General Sherman telegraphs that everything is going on well in his section. In the absence of more definite news from him it is not to be inferred that there is trouble or disaster, for he is still waiting the results of movements in other quarters. All reports that he has said Atlanta will be ours in a week or two weeks are simply untrue.

WASHINGTON, August 24.

News received here to-day from Sherman's Department is of an exceedingly satisfactory character. His plans for the reduction of Atlanta are said to be working to the best advantage, and there is abundant evidence of a considerable degree of demoralization among the rebel troops.

The Peace Question.

Commissioners En Route for Richmond.

A Doubtful Rumor.

General Hooker to Take the Field.

NEW YORK, August 24.

Rumors are current here, and credited in the best financial circles that the Government has decided to send five commissioners to Richmond—of Republicans two, and Democrats three—to arrange preliminaries for peace. It is also rumored that the commission is on its way to Richmond. This rumor is said to have had a sensible effect on the gold market, causing a decline of some four per cent.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says:—It is asserted here this morning with a degree of positiveness that Hooker will be immediately put in the field with an important command. Government dispatches were forwarded to-day.

Government Transport Burned.

CAIRO, August 22.—The steamer Carrier, owned by the Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company, was burned to the water's edge at nine o'clock this morning, while transferring her cargo of naval stores to the naval dispatch boat Volunteer, at Mound City. The fire was caused by the ignition of a barrel of naptha, which was being hoisted. The Carrier was valued at $50,000, on which there was an insurance of $25,000. She is a total loss. The cargo was a valuable one. No lives were lost. One man was seriously burned, but he will recover.

FROM WASHINGTON.

$15,000,000 PAID TO SOLDIERS.

The Pay of Colored Troops.

Treasury Clerk Excused from Drill.

Dismissals from the Army.

Rebel Officers Sent to Old Capital.

WASHINGTON, August 24.

Money for the Army.

Within a week about fifteen million dollars have been put into the hands of army paymasters, some of which is well on its way to Gen. Steele's Department, and some is already distributed in Grant and Sheridan's armies.

Important Opinion.

Attorney-General Bates has given an opinion to the effect that persons of color who were free on the nineteenth of April, 1861, and who were enlisted and mustered into the military service between the months of December, 1862, and June, 1864, are entitled to the same pay, bounty and clothing as were allowed to other soldiers incinded between those dates, and the Secretary of War has ordered that colored troops be paid in accordance with this opinion.

Treasury Clerk Excused.

A treasury clerk whose pride would not allow him to appear on the street in the uniform of the United States, as worn by the clerk's brigade, and who asked to be excused from dress parade, was dismissed to-day, and a one-armed man, who has done service on a dozen battle fields takes his place.

Dismissed the Service.

Capt. Irwin W. Lausen, 140th Penna., and Lieut. Lewis Soitesman, 98th Penna., have been dismissed for absence without leave, and Lieut. Col. Frank S. Curtiss, 127th Illinis, for disobedience of orders and misbehavior before the enemy. The order dismissing Major Darius Titus, 12th Penna. Cavalry, is revoked, and he is honorably discharged.

Rebel Prisoners Arrived.

Forty-two rebel officers, captured near Petersburg, arrived here this morning and were sent to the Old Capitol Prison.

Washington City Items.

Claim Commissioners Appointed.

Subscriptions to the National Loans.

Change of Government Desired.

The Public Debt $1,859,274,000.

Repulse of Moseby's Guerrillas.

WASHINGTON, August 24.

Alexander B. Johnson, of New York, has been appointed Commissioner under the treaty of 1863, to settle the claims of the Hudson's Bay and Puget Sound Agricultural Companies, in place of Governor Dickinson, declined.

Subscriptions to the 7-30 loan, reported at the Treasury Department to-day, amount to $666,000, and those to the 10-40 loan to $213,000.

Petitions are circulating in Alexandria and beyond its limits for signatures, addressed to military Governor Slough, asking for the substitution of military for the civil power, which, they say, has proved powerless. Governor Pierpont will in consequence be supplanted in his functions, and the State government of the territory of Virginia will be established. The official paper, strongly condemns the movement, and says some of the petitioners are men of standing, while others are squatters and dis toyalists.

The official recapitulation of the public debt up to yesterday showsit to be $1,859,274,694, 28—an increase of $2,800,000 over the previous day. The unpaid requisitions are nearly $80,000,000, and the amount in the Treasury is over $14,000,000. Since March 3d, the debt has increased $9,632,000, while that bearing interest in lawful money has been increased $1,000,000, and debt bearing interest in coin $1,000,000.

Reliable news continues to be received in the vicinity of Fall's Church last night, and this morning at 5 A. M., the garrison of the stockade at Annandale, consisting of 275 men of the 16th New York cavalry, were attacked by the enemy under the leadership of Moseby, who had two pieces of artillery, and from two to three hundred men. On taking his position Moseby demanded the surrender of the garrison, which was refused, whereupon he opened fire with his guns. The cannonading lasted three quarters of an hour. The garrison still holding out, Moseby withdrew. Annandale is about ten miles from Alexandria.

Forrest's Attack on Memphis.

Patients Fired on in the Hospitals.

Sick and Wounded Captured and Shot

Gen. Forrest Refuses an Exchange of Prisoners.

Our Cavalry in Pursuit of the Rebels.

CAIRO, August 24.

The *Bulletin* says the rebel force that entered Memphis on Sunday morning consisted of nine regiments of cavalry and ten guns, under Forrest in person. Only half the command entered the city, the remainder stopping outside to prevent their retreat being cut off. They captured about 250 prisoners, mostly one hundred days' men, many of whom escaped and others were murdered. The rebels fired on patients in the hospitals and also several sick soldiers, and captured others who were unable to keep up with cavalry and were killed. But for the prompt action of the 8th Iowa the prisoners in Irving Block would have been released, and the *Bulletin* office sacked. The rebels suddenly left the city about six o'clock, followed by a considerable force of our troops, and a fight occurred near Hernando, lasting two hours, in which the enemy were severely punished, and driven off. It was here that Colonels Starr and Kendrick were wounded in coming through the lines. The rebels captured two guns, a portion of the 7th Wisconsin battery, and a number of one hundred day men, but were obliged to abandon the guns in their retreat.

After the arrest Forrest sent a flag of truce, asking the exchange of prisoners, which was denied. Lieutenant Harrington of the 3d U. S artillery was killed in the Gayaso House. Major Lansing, 4th colored artillery, and Lieut. Kinsey, a member of Washburne's staff, were captured. When last heard from, 7 o'clock Monday morning, the rebles were eight miles beyond Nonnenach Peak in full retreat, Col. Winslows cavalry pursuing. The 3d Illinois cavalry passed through Cairo to-day *en route* for Springfield to be mustered out. Forty of the members were captured at Memphis on Sunday, among them Major O'Connor and Lieutenant Colonel Duncan.

THE REBEL PIRATE COQUETTE

Unsuccessful Search for the Tallahassee

The Capture of the London Railway Murderer.

NEW YORK, August 24.

By the arrival of the United States steamer Hazel from North Carolina, we learn that the new pirate steamer Coquette, which is one of the number now in Wilmington receiving her armament, is considered the most formidable of them. She will be the first to leave that port, if she is not already out.

The steamer Susquehanna has returned from an unsuccessful search for the Tallahassee. She has been cruising about the island of Bermuda. She left there on the 22d.

The ship Victoria arrived to-night. Muller, charged with the murder of Mr. Briggs, in a London railway carriage, came as a passenger, and was arrested on her arrival.

SALE OF BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

BOSTON, August 24.

The following captured blockade runners were sold to-day at auction. The Little Ada was bought by the Government for $30,000. The Rowena sold for $80,500, and the Boston for $18,500.

NEW YORK GOLD MARKET.

NEW YORK, August 24.

Gold opened at 257, and after selling at 255, closed dull at 255¼.

Philadelphia Auction Sales

August 22.—By Samuel C Cook, by order of the U S marshal—135 bales 216 bags prize cotton, ex transports C S Grove, Ida, Hope and Sarah Mary, sold at $1 25@1 75 cash.

FROM GENERAL GRANT.

Our Possession of Weldon Rail Road Undisputed.

Rebels Withdrawn to their Works.

40 Miles of Weldon Road Destroyed.

Our Forces Within Two Miles of Petersburg.

General Warren Reported Missing.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.

Advices from Petersburg are that there has been no fighting since Sunday. Early on Monday morning a reconnoissance ordered by Warren developed the fact that the enemy had withdrawn from the line of the Weldon Rail road. What his intentions are is not known. He kept up some firing upon our centre during Monday and Monday night. Our forces were quiet during Tuesday forenoon, and were so strongly entrenched that they could not easily be driven away. From the region of Butler's canal, there is simply the assurance that all is well.

NEW YORK, August 24.

A special dispatch from Washington, dated 24th, says advices to-day from the Army of the Potomac state that Gen. Warren is missing. We made a reconnoisance yesterday towards Petersburg, and ascertained that the rebels had fallen back to their works at that place, thus abandoning the Weldon Railroad to its fate. The expedition sent down the road yesterday pulled up the rails and destroyed bridges to the extent of thirty-five or forty miles.

LATER.—Our forces have advanced on the Weldon railroad to within two miles of Petersburg without opposition. The rebels have retired within their earthworks, and no longer dispute the possession of the Weldon line. The Danville road is naturally next in order to receive Gen. Warren's respects. Indeed, it is rumored this morning that a cavalry dash in that direction has already been made.

WASHINGTON, August 24.

No information has been received here confirming the truth of the report that Fitz Hugh Lee was killed and Gen. A. R. Hill mortally wounded in the fight on Sunday, on the Weldon Railroad.

The 185th regiment, hundred-days men, have passed through Washington, on their way home, their time having expired. They paid their respects to the President, who thanked them for the service they had rendered the country.

FROM GEN. SHERIDAN.

Position of our Army Unchanged

The Enemy Will Attempt to Cross the Potomac.

General Averill Shelling the Woods.

[Special dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, August 24.

Our advices from Sheridan's army are to yesterday morning, with Harper's Ferry reports. The skirmish firing of Monday morning, which died away at ten o'clock, was resumed again at noon, and kept up in a mild manner all the afternoon. Just before dark a considerable movement of the enemy's cavalry in front of our right was observed, and it was thought they meditated an assault. They found our forces ready, and nothing came of the demonstration.

During the afternoon and night a strong line of entrenchments was thrown up by our men. The rebels were also throwing up works, though it was not believed they were in much force in our immediate front. Yesterday morning the skirmishing was renewed with more than usual vigor, and our line was advanced on the left a short distance. The enemy's fire was mainly directed at our centre, held by the 19th Corps. Up to noon nothing serious had resulted. There was some change of troops during the night. The motion of the enemy seems to indicate that they are trying to work down to the river above us.

Harper's Ferry reports of three or four hours' fire by Averill has been shelling the woods in his front. The situation is regarded without any apprehension by our officers.

BALTIMORE, August 24.

Reliable information from the Upper Potomac shows that the report of the rebels having crossed is incorrect. Nothing beyond picket firing has transpired to-day, and it is believed by many that the rebels are failing back.

PHILADELPHIA, August 24.

The *Bulletin* has the following special:

HARPER'S FERRY, August 23.

The position of our army is still unchanged. A strong line of intrenchments has been thrown out in front, and desultory skirmishing commenced early yesterday and this morning. It broke out with redoubled strength in front of the 19th Corps, which is holding the centre. Nothing of importance having resulted from it, it is now nearly entirely ceased.

12 O'CLOCK MIDNIGHT.—No evidence of the enemy being in our immediate front has been obtained as yet, and it is believed they will make an attempt to cross the river, although our latest news from Williamsport says they had not yet crossed the Potomac. Guns could be heard yesterday at Shepherdstown, where Averill is shelling the works in the direction of Sharpsburg. Our army is lying quietly in their entrenched camps, Gen. Max Weber has been relieved from command at Harper's Ferry and ordered to report for duty in the Department of the Susquehanna. Gen. Stevenson now has command of Harper's Ferry.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, August 24.

Money steady, with fair business at 7; sterling dull and lower at 274@276 currency, and 108¾ for gold. Gold heavy and lower, opening at 257, and declining to 255¾, advancing to 255¾, declined to 254¾, and closed at 254¾; Government Stocks steady. Stocks steady.

U S 6's	81	Erie	109½
Coupons	109¾	Do Preferred	120
Do Registered	108½	Hudson River	127¾
Do 5 20's Coupons	112½	Reading	132¾
U S 5's 10 40 Bonds	103½	Michigan Central	134
Treasury Note 7-30	111	Rock Island	109¾
1 S 6's Ry Cer	93	M St P & N L	84¾
Missouri 6's	69¾	Do Guaranteed	144
Ohio & Miss Cer	48	Illinois Scrip

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Porah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1864.

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

FOR CONGRESS—XXII DISTRICT:

JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

FOR CONGRESS—XXIII DISTRICT.

THOMAS WILLIAMS.

Union County Nominations.

State Senate—THOS. J. BIGHAM.

Representatives—JOHN P. GLASS, R. A. COLVILLE, ALFRED SLACK, SAMUEL CHADWICK GEORGE Y. MCKEE, HANS B. HERRON.

Prothonotary—JACOB H. WALTER.

County Commissioner—ARCHIBALD PILLOW.

Coroner—EDWARD CLAWSON.

Director of Poor—R. H. DAVIS.

Not Quite a Love-Feast.

The Chicago Convention is not likely to be a perfect love-feast. There are several reasons why it will not. The principal one is because the members will be divided into two classes, the one hating the other. Usually this is enough, and we presume the present instance will prove no exception. To give the reader some idea of the elements at work incompatible with perfect harmony we will name some of the ingredients.

In the first place, the supporters of McCLELLAN have "rigged a purchase" whereby they expect to make things sure,—a contrivance in the form of a Mass Meeting on the day before the Convention meets. This meeting is expected to have the effect to raise a flood which will overflow the Convention, and carry "the Young Napoleon" through. To this end all the supporters of McCLELLAN have been summoned to be on hand. This meeting will have been preceded by others in different parts of the country—witness that in New York—with the view of giving him a nomination, in the language of a resolution adopted by the latter meeting, "a nomination by the approaching (Chicago) Convention, *or by the people*. The threat is clearly meant. Another purpose unquestionably exists of ridingroughshod over all opposition inside of the convention if possible, outside anyway. This sort of thing has stirred up those who do not exactly agree with it. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* freses its mind after the following fashion:

"Well! The people of the West mean to be at Chicago on the 29th inst., and they may take it into their heads to nominate a candidate independent of the Convention. We hope not; but they may do it. If the outside nominee should not be McClelan, what will the New Yorkers do about it?

"It is well enough for the New York political managers to understand that the *the people of the West are not to be dragooned into the support of any man in that way.* THEY WILL NOT BE BOUND FROM THEIR PROPRIETY BY ANY SUCH THREATS OF BOLTING THE CHICAGO NOMINATION, if they are not the favorites of the New Yorkers. The West has been liable to call that kite two long already."

Here is a threat of a bolt on the other side, and a full and bold declaration of independence by the Western Democracy. The arroganceand assumption of the New York Democracy are certainly more than flesh and blood can endure peacebly. The Chicago *Times* is fully as much disgusted as its more demonstrative contemporary, the *Enquirer*, but touches the matter more cautiously. It says:

"The friends of General McClellan are not assisting his chances for nomination to the Presidency by holding mass meetings in his behalf. These have rather the appearance of a design to forstall the action of delegates in Parliament than to furnish proper channels for its development. Besides, they tend to concentrate opposition among other candidates."

The Columbus, Ohio, *Crisis* has the courage to speak its mind with a freedom that is refreshing, when contrasted with the timid protest of the Chicago organ. The *Crisis* says:

"The conclave in New York was a spectacle of 'money-bags and aristocracy generally, who live without paying taxes and receive their interest in go d,' got together 'by glare of rockets and bands of music,' for the purpose of planning the smart scheme of rallying upon George B. McClellan, a railroader, a General in the Regular Army, and better suited than any other man of the whole catalogue for their rights, as he was the first to practice under Mr. Lincoln the wholesale arbitrary arrest gamefor subjugation.'

"It is as evident as words can made it, that the McClellan men do not intend to rely on the regular Democratic Convention. At all hazards they intend to force their candidate into the field, and on y go to Chicago to make a disturbance.

"This McClelan movement is a regular sell of the West to the Eastern metropolists. Let every true Western man be in Chicago and enter his protest against this sell to the gold gambler."

This looks very much like fight, and is probably the precursor to something in that line. The New York *News* also takes open ground on this question, and declares that if McClellan is nominated on a war platform it will not support him. It says:

"It is possible that Gen. McClellan may receive the regular nomination. In that event the Peace party will support him upon a peace platform, and none other. They, at least, will make every effort to unite the Democracy and avert discord and division. If the War Democracy carry out their threat, upon them rests the responsibility of defeat. No independent candidate can be elected to the Presidency in competition with the Chicago nominee on a peace platform, although it is not impossible that Mr. Lincoln may reap the benefits of a division."

The Chicago *Post* comes up courageously on the other side, and gives the Peace Democracy a piece of the mind of the War Democracy on the general subject. It declares that the Peace men are disorganizers, and intend to break up the Chicago Convention if they cannot control it. It says:

The peace faction will be represented in the Convention, and it will leave a far greater representation in proportion to the number of its constituency than the party generally. These men propose to rule that Convention or ruin it. They come to Chicago, not to consult or deliberate, but to command and dictate. They will come with a platform and with candidates, and will tell the Convention that both must be accepted or the party shall be divided. THAT KIND OF BUSINESS WILL NOT BE TOLLERATED. These men must be told, and in emphatic terms, that a convention is no place for threats, and if anybody is prepared to repudiate the action of the convention unless that action shall be as he shall dictate, then such person should be met at the threshold and plainly ordered to 'stay out.'

There is spirit in this! The writer says what he means, and we doubt not he speaks for the War Democracy. With both factions threatening each other, and denouncing each other, we would advise each delegation to Chicago to take along a surgeon, plenty of lint and bandages, and soothing lotions.

The delegates from this city and the Western part of the State, are preparing to be on hand with insiders and outsiders, sharp set on McCLELLAN. The managers have been working the card very industriously for some time, and it is understood that a pretty solid vote will be cast for the little Engineer inside of the Convention if they can't outside at any rate.

GEN. DIX PROPOSED FOR THE CHICAGO NOMINATION.—A movement of considerable strength has developed itself in favor of the nomination of General Dix at Chicago. It has not yet, however, assumed any shape more definite than the suggestion of his name as a candidate. From present indications it is estimated that the peace at any price Democrats are losing strength rapidly, and that they will fail to control the action of the Chicago Convention.

The Philadelphia *Gazette* forcibly remarks that "eleven of the fifteen States which gave Democratic majorities against Mr. Lincoln have been in arms against the Union from that day, and eleven of the fifteen Democratic Governors in 1861 are now or have been leading traitors. This fact enables them, perhaps, to know better what terms will be agreeable to the South than we can know; but it certainly affords them no better knowledge of what will be acceptable to the nation."

Deriving Instruction From the Enemy.

Several delegates on their way to the Chicago Convention, have stopped at Niagara Falls, to confer with SANDERS, HOLCUMB, CLAY, THOMPSON and other rebel emissaries congregated there, on the Canada side. We do not refer to this fact to prove that the rebels feel a deep interest in the result of the Chicago Convention, nor to show that they and the Democrats are working together against Mr. LINCOLN and the Government. That needs no proof. The fact is confessed, at least not denied. We refer to this close intimacy between the Democratic politicians and the rebels who hover, outlawed, on our borders, in the hope of awakening in the minds of loyal Democrats, and people of every class, a sense not only of the extreme impropriety of such an intercourse but the positive evidence which it affords of treasonable designs. Can this intercourse be for any good purpose? Can safe counsel, or such as loyal and true men would wish to receive, be derived from such a source? If men are to be judged by the company they keep, what shall be said of those politicians who hold secret interviews with rebels claiming to represent JEFF. DAVIS?

Viewed in the most favorable light, these are alarming evidences of political degeneracy, to which good men cannot safely be blind, but which should arouse the country to a sense of immediate danger. For the danger cannot be slight nor remote when the emissaries of the rebellion station themselves on the border, and there give counsel and direction to the party which aspires to succeed to the control of the Government. When the enemies of the Government, North and South, combine, it surely is time that those who would preserve it also took counsel together and combined for its protection.

Were the contest for the possession of the Government by political parties of equal loyalty, something of the earnestness of warning might safely be abated; but when, as now, its total overthrow and destruction is sought, and will surely ensue, if its friends do not triumph, no warning can be too earnest or constant. That path cannot be safe wherein tread pronounced rebels. There can be no safety except in the union of all men of unconditional loyalty. In a struggle for existence, it is treason itself to think of anything but the overthrow of the enemy. What, therefore, shall be said of those who seek and counsel with the enemy, and with them lay schemes for power? Let men be solmenly warned. If the nation is saved, surely it cannot be by coalescing with its enemies, and party leaders forfeit every claim to confidence by doing so.

Oil Matters.

Within the past year it is estimated that no less than two hundred oil companies, representing an aggregate capital of nearly one hundred millions of dollars, have been organized in various parts of the country—principally, however, for work in the Pennsylvania Oil Regions. That this immense investment of capital will pay a handsome return there can be no doubt, although some companies may fail. Already a majority of the companies organized during last winter and spring have discovered and are successfully operating flowing wells in the Venango district. New companies are daily being organized and leases obtained in the most favored localities in Fayette, Venango and other counties of this State, as well as in West Virginia and Ohio. The amount of capital required to commence operations is not large, as the cost of boring a well does not exceed $3,500, including machinery, and the time occuped from twenty to thirty days.

Occasionally new diggings are struck in the vicinity of the oil regions, and a great rush of small capitalists ensues for the new territory. Prices of barren, untillable land run up to fabulous sums, and the poor, but contented owner of a few acres, suddenly finds himself if not a Croesus, at least well provided for for the future. Such recently has been the case in the Venango region, and we have reason to believe that the same state of affairs exists in other oil localities. The latest sensation oil discovery is that on Cherry Run, which has become the Mecca of oil operators, and has resulted in the taking up of all the leases on the Run as well as miles of territory lying contiguous thereto.

Among other companies engaged in developing this territory, is the Cherry Run Petroleum company, whose lands contain four hundred acres, and commence at the upper end of the Smith Farm, now owned by Beers & Corning, just at the bridge which crosses Cherry Run at that place, and embrace the entire valley of Cherry Run for one mile and a half. This valley is about two-thirds of the average width of that of Oil Creek. The surface is more broken than upon Oil Creek, and from the fact that there has never been a failure to obtain oil upon Cherry Run, this territory is regarded by many as preferable. The company are sinking several wells upon this property, with a good show of success. The capital stock of this company is $200,000.

The Alexander Culbertson farm, adjoining the lands of Hussey & M'Bride, on which are some two or three producing wells, contains one hundred and eighty-five acres, and has been put into a stock company called the Commercial Oil Company. The flat or valley is some eighty rods in width, and the hills generally sloping. There are two wells on this farm, both of which have produced oil at the depth of 300 feet. The company have just commenced to develope, and will operate extensively as soon as the necessary machinery can be procured. The capital stock of this Company is $500,000. Immediately adjoining this farm is the Macrae tract, containing four hundred and sixty acres, on which several wells have been commenced, and oil obtained. This tract has become the property of a joint stock company, called the Eagle Rock Oil Company, with a capital of $500,000.

Immediately above the tract, on the opposite side of the river, are the lands of the Phoenix Oil Company, which embrace one hundred and fifty acres, besides some interests upon Oil Creek. Capital stock, $250,000. A few miles farther up the river is the Holman Pearson tract, of eight hundred fifty acres, upon which there are as yet no wells.

Duncan, formerly of the Blood Farm, has secured some valuable lands on the upper part of Cherry Run. Among these is a lease of thirty-one acres, commencing at the Humboldt Works and also above the old mill-dam, near Plumer, including portions of the Prater Farm. Derricks are multiplying fast all along Cherry Run, and the roads leading thereto are filled with wagons loaded with engines and machinery. The news from this district will be anxiously looked for.

A SENTENCE TO BE REMEMBERED.—"When you return to your homes rise up to the height of a generation of men worthy of a free government, and we will carry out the great work we have commenced," said President Lincoln in his brief, unstudied speech to an Ohio regiment in Washington. These are words to be pondered. They are significant of the great duty of the people, civilians and soldiers alike. It defines the task of American Democratic citizens, and it tersely describes the spirit in which that task is to be successfully discharged.

If we are worthy of a free government, and if we clearly comprehend what is meant by a free government, then indeed the great work of preserving free Government will be carried out. This is the doctrine with which the North started; this is the doctrine to which the North must adhere to at all cost, if it means to put down the rebellion, and prevent the erection of a foreign military despotism in one-half of what was the great, prosperous *United* States, with only one plague—the plague of an aristocratic [slave power—to disturb its fruitful peace; it the North means to do this, it must show the pluck of intelligent manhood and a full appreciation of the priceless worth of republican institutions, as weighed against a conspiracy whose leader avows "that a majority ought not to rule," even according to the Constitution and the laws, which say the majority shall rule.

THE shipments of specie from New York during the week, have been the smallest in any week for many years, the aggregate not exceeding $45,000, of which $10,000 were copper cents. It is conjectured that this description of coin is designed for the use of blockade runners abroad.

The United States District Attorney has notified the Philadelphia city railroads that they will be prosecuted for the illegal issue of three cent tokens.

Farragut is from the old Norse *fari*, "a traveler," and from the German *fahren* "to go," and the German *gut*, "good." To fare or go good well.

General Intelligence.

The Niagara correspondent of the New York *Herald* continues his romance concerning the plots and counterplots going on there concerning peace, armistice, &c. He says: "Professor Holcombe's contemplated visit to Europe is for the purpose of preventing the Southern ambassadors, Mason and Slidell, committing the South in favor of any scheme of intervention by the Powers of Europe. He, as I stated a few days since, is thoroughly for an adjustment by American diplomacy and the settlement of our difficulties between ourselves. His departure at this time would therefore indicate that the negotiations here for the last few days had satisfied him that the door for djustment is now open, either through the administration at Washington or the Democracy at Chicago. Being convinced upon that point, he goes to Europe to prevent anything being done to interfere with it there." The same writer declares that Hollis White, one of Seward's bosom friends, called on Sanders lately and tendered him a safe passage and protection to Washington. Sanders has not decided whether he will accept or not. The Republicans and Democrats appear to be trying to see which shall become the greatest favorites with the rebel ambassadors here. The writer concludes the romance thus: "As I have already stated, President Lincoln, having still control of his house, and the support of the radical wing of his own party, is now bidding for the peace element of the opposing party, and is disposed to conciliate the rebel ambassadors for an armistice. The rebels in Canada prefer bringing about a settlement through the democracy, and are inclined to wait for the action of the Chicago Convention. The time which is taken up in the consideration of the propositions here and in Washington, as well as the delay in transmitting the communications by special messengers to and forth, will cause great delay, and the results of this negotiation and of that with the Chicago Convention may be spread before the country at the same time. As it now stands the administration is the same as committed to the agents of rebeldom in favor of an armistice, and to receive the official endorsement of each party to those terms and details separate and distinct from the adjustment to be considered by the convention of States."

A Havana letter of the 18th contains Mexican news of interest. It asserts that Uraga, commander-in-chief of all the Juarist forces, is not only without an army, but has thrown himself bodily into the arms of the Imperialists. This painful news may as well be accepted and believed at once, for it comes confirmed from too many sources to be doubted ever so little. It is, however, by no means sudden or unexpected. Months ago it was whispered and predicted.

The position of Juarez are represented as being desperate. Concerning Maximilian, the letter referred to above, says: I have nothing to add about the new government. All its officials, from the Emperor down to the errand boys, are hard at work getting order out of chaos, and, say their friends, have very promising appearances of success. The Emperor has announced that he will grant a public audience at the palace on Sunday, to exhibit the handsomest Mexican or stranger has a right to present himself and lay his grievances before the sovereign. A railroad to Chalco has been undertaken immediately, with stations at Guadalupetepec, Tacubaya, Tlalpam and other points. It is conceded by all that the guerrillas and highwaymen have disappeared from the principal roads, and in the territory governed by Maximillian the new system appears to be working well. In a word, it does not require much acumen to discover which party is likely to triumph, at least for a season, which is all I have ever maintained.

The New York daily papers will, it is said, soon further advance their price to six cents.

Substitute brokers are required to take out a license; those who do not, we presume, are liable to be arrested.

It is stated on authority of private letters from Rome, that the recently installed Archbishop of the Diocese of New York will be sworn in officially presented by Pius IX with a cardinal's hat. It is well known that the office and dignity would have been conferred upon Archbishop Hughes had not the decease of that prelate prevented.

An immense force of contrabands is employed securing the harvests of the Government farms near Arlington, under the superintendence of Col. Green, Chief Quartermaster of the Department. It is estimated that the net profits from these farms for the present season will exceed $50,000.

It is said in naval circles that Chief Engineer Stimers, of the Navy, is selected to undertake an important mission by the Navy Department. What that mission is we cannot state at present; but the rapid departure of the iron-clad monitor *Tunxis*, of Philadelphia, which is to sail very soon, will be placed at his disposal.

The frigate Franklin, measuring 306 feet and 3,700 tons burden—the largest ship in the navy except the Niagara—will be launched at the Brooklyn Navy Yard about the first of next month. The steamer Contocook, 300 feet long, 1,900 tons, is rapidly towards completion. The keels of the Piscatogua, Minnetonka and Illinois, all large steamers, have been laid. The iron-clad Pissacoonaway, of the same class as the Agamenticus, is nearly completed. The frigate Colorado is being fitted out, and will be ready for service in five weeks; also the Tioga and the De Sota are being fitted out.

The *New South* chronicles the arrival of several recruiting officers from the North. It sees no reason why they cannot do well, as there are plenty of able bodied men to enlist.

On Saturday the Paymaster-General, "by order of the President of the United States," made requisitions upon the Treasury for $9,500,000 for the payment of troops. Acting Secretary Harrington at once approved the requisitions, and ordered them paid, and the money is today in process of distribution among the army paymasters for their use. Whatever portion necessary of the amount is to be first applied in payment of those soldiers whose term of service has expired, and are ready to be mustered out.

Governor Bramlette is said to have set to work for the enlistment of all the remaining able-bodied negroes, and so to reduce the State's deficiency of some 8,000 or 10,000 not much less. If so, he has come to a wise practical conclusion. But his practical acquiescence in the settled fact of negro enlistments, and in the consequences and changes it necessarily involves, would have a happy moral, economic and political effect in Kentucky.

The route to California via Nicaragua, which was a favorite one with the traveling public until Walker's Filibusters destroyed it, is about to be re-opened under auspices which augur its permanent establishment.

Personal.

Commander James M. Duncan, of the United States Navy, died at Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 21st instant. He was a native and resident of Ohio, from which State he was appointed in 1837. He had consequently been a little more than twenty-six years in the service, of which nearly nineteen years were spent at sea. His commission as Commander bore date July 16, 1862. He had been in charge of the gunboat Paul Jones, in the South Atlantic Squadron. He stood forty-ninth in a list of seventy-two officers of the same grade. The cause of his death is not stated.

The New York *Times* concludes an article on the sentence of Surgeon-General Hammond, as follows:—This man's ruin is a fearful lesson upon the moral necessity of avoiding temptation. Undoubtedly Surgeon-General Hammond began with as honest aims as any public official. He had every encouragement to the loftiest ambition. He could have identified his name with this immortal struggle, so that itself should have shared in the same glorious immortality. In an evil hour he listened to temptation, and the result is that he will be remembered only to be loathed, and to serve as an example of the infatuation of betraying public trust for gold. He walks free, indeed, but to the eyes of every honest man the rags of the beggar shine like regalia when seen by the side of his rich apparel. It behooves every young man, whether in public trust or private trust, to note this piece of human experience. The present generation is undoubtedly a very enlightened and *smart* one, but there are some homely old maxims about honesty it has not yet managed to undo. It still holds true that those who undertake to undo them are, sooner or later, undone themselves.

The Decay of Conversation.

One reads with some surprise, as well as great pleasure, the brilliant conversation recorded by Boswell, in the famous club where Dr. Johnson, for many years, reigned as a king. Literary men aimed then to be brilliant *talkers*, and their power in this line was wonderful. *Chamber's Journal* laments that this faculty is so generally neglected in our day. It says, with much truth:

The ancient art of talking is falling into decay. It is an undeniable fact that, in a large portion to an increased amount of publica, the aggregate bulk of conversation is lessening. People now-a-days have something else to do than talk; not only do they live in such a hurry that there is only leisure for just comparing ideas as to the weather, but they have each and all a gross quantity to do, which puts talking out of the question. If persons remain at home, they read; if they journey by rail, they read; if they go to the sea side, they read; even the man-of-pleasure individuals out in the open field with books in hand; young folks have been seen stretched underneath trees, and on the banks of rivers, poring over pages; on the tops of mountains, in the desert, or within forests—everywhere men now pull printed sheets from their pockets, and in the east, west, latest, highest occupations of life they read. The fact is incontestably true, that modern men and women are reading themselves into a comparatively silent race. Reading is the great delusion of the present time; it has become a sort of lay piety, according to which the perusal of volumes reckons as good works; it is, in a word, the superstition of the nineteenth century.

It is said that late advices from Mexico indicate that Maximilian is becoming firmly seated on the throne. The people, it is said, are becoming satisfied. Several leading public men are giving him their active support, in view of which a Washington dispatch remarks:—"Should the acquiescence of the Mexicans become perfect in their new government, it will perhaps become necessary to revise the popular notions of the Monroe Doctrine, which have seemed of late to depart from the original faith." On the contrary, jealousy is said to be making headway, so that for the present the Monroe Doctrine may stand.

THE REBEL RAM TENNESSEE.

Her Strength, Armament, Armor and Appearance—Highly Interesting Description.

The following is by the correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from Mobile Bay:

The rebel ram Tennessee, in the extraordinary fight with nearly half our entire fleet, which took place inside the harbor, proved herself one of the most formidable crafts for harbor defense which has ever been constructed, and an inspection of her which I have been permitted to make shows with what justice the rebel Admiral Buchanan claimed that she was able to sink an entire fleet.

Her hull was originally intended for a man-of-war, and is put together in the most staunch and substantial manner in which it is possible to build a vessel. Her length is about one hundred and eighty feet.

In form she varies from the old Merrimac, though evidently a modification of that unfortunate and short-lived craft.

Her armor consists of two and a half inch iron in bars eight inches wide crossing each other and bolted down with one and three-quarter inch bolts, making five inches of solid iron. This again is backed by two feet of solid oak throughout the entire portion of the boat above the water line, and extending some feet below that. From her forward casemates forward, including her pilot house, an additional inch of iron is given her, making six inches of plating, and an additional foot, making three feet of wooden backing at this of the boat.

Her gun room, if that is the proper term to use, occupies about two-thirds of her length, and is constructed with a flat top, composed of two and a half by eight inch iron bars, crossed and bolt together, forming a close lattice work above her gunners, and affording ventilation while in action. The sides are inclined like those of the old Merrimac, and as before stated, are composed of five inches of iron plating, backed with two feet of solid oak backing, through which the fire fight with our fleet, no ball succeeded in piercing. Her ports, of which there are two on either side, and one fore and aft, are closed by means of iron shutters, which revolve upon a pivot in the centre of one side, and are worked by means of a cog-wheelon the inside in a very simple and expeditious manner. They are liable, however, to derangement, and in the engagement with our fleet two were actually so deranged as to prevent their being opened, while a third, the after one, was shot away entirely, the pivot on which it revolved being broken off, and it was through this that the fragment of shell entered which wounded the rebel Admiral, as he was standing near directing a gunner to clear away some splinters with which it had become filled.

It is a curious and interesting proof of the excellence of our gunners that some ten shots struck in close contiguity to this port which I have early discovered it was impossible for her crew to close, and in fact this really became the heel of Achilles to the fated Tennessee. Somewhere between forty and fifty shots struck her sloping iron roof in the ram, in complete order.

Nothing, in fact, which could render her more complete in her appointments in any respect was spared by Admiral Buchanan in fitting her out; and, as she has been some two years building, she was about as thoroughly appointed as it was possible for her to be.

In addition to her armament as described, she was armed with a formidable iron prow for ramming, which made her in that particular in no way inferior to the old *Merrimac* whose exploits in that line must be fresh in the minds of her reading readers. One point of weakness with her was her rudder chains, which were on her deck, and covered only with a half inch of iron, and were soon deranged, rendering her powerless. Additional protection of pipes and block, entirely unmanageable. As it was the rope substitute was the means by which her rudder was managed during more than half of her engagement.

The shooting away of her smoke stack has been by some given as the cause of her surrender. This is not quite true, though. The effect of the loss of this could do nothing more than to lessen her draft slightly, as it was only shot away above her upper deck—on a level with which the Merrimac was. Of course it could in no manner have anything to do with the causing the ram's surrender. That fortuitous event was the immediate result of the wounding of her three pilots, making five in succession. The terrible hammering at her by our fleet from every side, the derangement of her ports and consequent uselessness of three of her guns, and the loss of her rudder chains, rendering her to a great extent unmanageable. Finally, the utter demoralization of her crew at the sight of her fallen Admiral mortally wounded, and the loss of three pilots, induced them to run up the white flag and surrender the boat to our fleet.

The machinery of the Tennessee has been greatly improved since first begun, and engines of greater power put in than those first assigned her. She is, however, by no means swift, as it is, for she is capable of but little greater speed than first stated. It is claimed that she can make seven knots, which is without doubt above her capacity. Her draught is about fourteen and a half feet, as she rests lightly inches. Her condition at present is such that in spite of all the cannonading she has received, in spite of the ramming she has undergone, in spite of the just smoke stack, and her broken rudder chains, she can be effectually turned against Fort Morgan to-morrow, and with a little repairing, which can be done in a few days, in a few days' time here, she can be turned towards Mobile and made, if the new channel permits her to get there, a most formidable antagonist against those who built her.

Had this craft, with her three wooden consorts, the Selma, the Gaines, and the Morgan, been fully manned, she could have run by the guns of Fort Morgan until dark, and have then come out and attacked our fleet with the impetuosity which they displayed as it was, they might, in the darkness of the hour, have succeeded in sinking or destroying half of our ships and gunboats, if not all; as the darkness would have led to our fleet firing into each other, doing their own boats, and committing irreparable and fatal injury upon each other. This matter is so much discussed in the fleet that I again recur to it, as I am sure that the danger we have escaped by the fight and capture which we have made. I do not wish to be understood as saying that the Tennessee presents no formidable foe, for she is a foe which has been engaged for most assuredly and unmistakably she does. Her iron armor all over shows the deep indentations where our balls have struck her. Her iron plates are full of them, bent and warped by the tremendous blows which she has received, while many of her iron plates have been torn away and displaced by the action of the shots she received.

But for all this, the ramming she received from the staunch old Hartford, the ossifiec, the Jackonville, and Metacomet, with the additional ramming she would use is to be made of the Democratic party: "If Grant is engineering for Lincoln's re-election on the Chickahominy and Appomattox, while Sherman is log-rolling for him about Atlanta, on the other hand, we regard Gen. Lee as a pipe-layer for the Democratic Convention in Chicago, and Gen. Early, it is said, has gone over to stump the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania for the Peace party."

We hold to-day 50,000 and more rebel prisoners of war. Of our men, the rebels have, perhaps, 50,000.

Gen. Custar's Cavalry Fight.

A Brilliant and Important Victory.

A special dispatch from General Sheridan's headquarters, dated August 21st, furnishes the following interesting account of General Custar's victory near Front Royal, on the 15th inst.: On the evening of Sunday, and while Sheridan's army lay in bivouac at Cedar Creek, the brigade of Colonel Devin was sent out towards Front Royal, and directed to picket the Sonette Fork of the Shenandoah which runs through Chester Gap, and watch the movements of the enemy. A considerable force of the enemy, subsequently ascertained to be Kershaw's division, of Longstreet's corps, and the cavalry brigade of Wickham and Lomax, was found to be at Front Royal, but until the afternoon of Tuesday, the 10th inst., no attempt was made to cross the Ohio river.

On Tuesday the brigade of Gen. Custar arrived to the support of Devin, and fortunately at the time to participate in the engagement which followed. Everything remained quiet until half-past three, p. m., on Tuesday, when the enemy's cavalry commenced crossing the river at the pike leading to Front Royal. Custar had already made his disposition for their reception, and quietly awaited their approach. Ransom's battery was placed in position on the left of the pike, while a detachment of the 1st Michigan, Major Dean's, and the 5th and 6th New York, held the picket line, and were in readiness to dispute the enemy's advance. The 5th, 7th, and a greater portion of the 1st Michigan, were formed in mounted squadrons in support of Ransom's battery, on an eminence to the left of the Front Royal pike.

Sharp skirmishing soon commenced between the pickets, our men occupying a position half a mile from the river bank. Cautiously viewing the situation General Custar made no attempt to advance until charged upon furiously by the enemy, when ordering a counter charge the brave boys of the 1st Michigan and 5th and 6th New York, swept down upon the approaching Jonnies like a whirlwind. It is a notorious fact that a saber charge by our cavalry is always successful. The gleaming steel has no charms for the rebel troopers, and in this instance, as in most others, they were hunted back, shattered and discouraged, seeking safety in flight, and it was through this that the fragment of shell entered which wounded the rebel Admiral, as he was standing near directing a gunner to clear away some splinters with which it had become filled.

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We hold to-day 50,000 and more rebel prisoners of war. Of our men, the rebels have, perhaps, 50,000.

A True Impossible.

In answer to numerous letters and inquiries, we may state that the proposal of an armistice by the government of the United States is a moral impossibility. In the first place, it is not desired by the people; in the second place, it would injure the credit of the country almost irretrievably at home and abroad; in a third, it would ruin the military plans of Gen. Grant, and undo all that he has done; in the fourth it would make the whole war a useless sacrifice of men and money; in the fifth, it would abandon great victories that are now certainly soon to be won by us; in the sixth, it would inevitably result in a longer and bloodier war than is now prosecuted by the rebellious South; and in the seventh place, it would be cowardly, foolish, useless and dishonorable. Those who are most anxious for an honorable peace are at least as much in favor of such an armistice, and if suspension of hostilities for the purpose of negotiation is ever to be proposed by the United States to the rebels, it should not possibly be until Grant has whipped Lee and Sherman vanquished Hood. When we have our foot on the neck of the foe, we can propose to stop the fight, but not while he confronts us in haughty pride and defiance.

CHECKING PERSPIRATION.—A merchant, in "lending a hand" on board of one of his ships, on a windy day, found himself, at the end of an hour and a half, pretty well exhausted, and perspiring freely. He sat down to rest. The cool wind from the sea was delightful, and, engaging in conversation, time past faster than he was aware of. In attempting to rise, he found he was unable to do so without assistance. He was taken home and put to bed, where he remained for two years, and for a long time afterwards could only hobble about with the aid of a crutch. Less exposure than this has, in constitutions not so vigorous, resulted in inflammation of the lungs, pneumonia, ending in death in less than a week, or causing tedious rheumatism, to be a source of torture for a life time. Multitudes of lives would be saved every year, and an incalculable amount of human suffering would be prevented, if parents would begin to explain to their children, at the age of three or four years the danger which attends the cooling off too quickly after exercise, and the importance of not standing still after exercise, or work or play, or of remaining exposed to a wind, of sitting at a window or door, or of pulling off any garment even the hat or bonnet, while in a heat. It should be remembered by all that a cold never comes without a cause, and that, in four times out of five, it is the result of leaving off exercise too suddenly, or of remaining still in the wind, or in a cooler atmosphere than that in which the exercise has been taken.—*Edinburg paper.*

THE Richmond *Examiner*, of the 3d inst., gave the nature of the political situation with remarkable accuracy. It is evidently well understood in the South what use is to be made of the Democratic party: "If Grant is engineering for Lincoln's re-election on the Chickahominy and Appomattox, while Sherman is log-rolling for him about Atlanta, on the other hand, we regard Gen. Lee as a pipe-layer for the Democratic Convention in Chicago, and Gen. Early, it is said, has gone over to stump the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania for the Peace party."

Military Intelligence.

A correspondent speaking of the attempt by Wheeler to cut Sherman's communications in the rear, expresses the belief that his force is not large enough to accomplish much, and he will not in the least interfere with Sherman's main operations. We have a large quantity of supplies on hand at the front; and Wheeler could do no damage which could not be repaired in twenty-four hours.

I feel assured that at no time can over 2,000 men be spared for these raids; and our cavalry may take advantage of the absence of this number of men, and retaliate upon the rebels with heavy interest. Nothing would be easier than to do this, because of the superiority of our mounted forces in that region; and Gen. Sherman is not the man to allow apportunities to pass unimproved.

We have already made mention of Gen. A. J. Smith's movement from Memphis. It is of the highest consequence. His force is large—larger than is generally supposed; and he goes to hold, possess and besiege; he goes to sweep the country of rebels, until he has freed both the States of Alabama and Mississippi of the insurgents forever.

He will meet with little or no opposition. S. D. Lee left the greater portion of the forces under his command at Tupelo, Miss., who really was a fighting man, is certainly dead; and there are no forces worth mentioning to defend the route over which he is passing.

We feel pretty sure that we shall hear of the fall of Montgomery very soon, for that is doubtless the object of part of the expedition and not Mobile as some supposes. That place, however, will fall in due time. If Gen. Smith pushes on he will prevent reinforcements from reaching the beleagured towns, and they can capture it without difficulty, after he has succeeded in taking Fort Morgan, which he will soon do.

There are, it is said, 2,000 men in the fort, indeed, completely isolated, and cannot hold out a month. There is no truth in the report that its garrison is supplied with six months provisions; everything in the fort would be eaten up in as many weeks with the soldiers on half rations.

A correspondent writing from the field of the late battles for the possession of the Weldon Road, below Petersburg, says that after the firing had ceased, he rode to the outer lines to witness the burrying of our honored dead. Two rows of men, several deep, extending far into the

SUNDAY MORNING.

BY ALLICE CARY.

O day to sweet religious thought
So wisely set apart,
Back to the silent strength of life
Keep thou my wavering heart.

Nor let the obtrusive eyes of sense
My meditations draw
From the composed, majestic realm
Of everlasting law.

Break down whatever hindering shapes
I see, or seem to see,
And make my soul acquainted with
Celestial company.

Beyond the wintry waste of death
Shine fields of heavenly light;
Let not this incident of time
Absorb me from their sight.

I know these outward forms wherein
So much my hopes I stay,
And but the shadowy hints of that
Which cannot pass away.

That just outside the work-day path
By man's volition trod,
Lie the resistless issues of
The things ordained of God.

THE FIGHT AT YELLOW HOUSE

Hill's Corps Engaged.

A DISASTROUS REPULSE.

Correspondence of the Washington Chronicle.

YELLOW HOUSE, Aug. 19, a. m., 1864.

About five miles from Petersburg stands the "Yellow House." The building, composed of common bricks, is large and square. At one time the color of the mansion was a bright yellow—now the hue is faded; rain and sun have given the walls a dingy appearance, and caused the paint to fall off in great scales. At our approach the inmates fled to town for safety. General Warren uses the place for headquarters. Not twenty yards distant is the Weldon railroad. It enters Petersburg from the South. At one time we thought this main artery of the Confederacy had been completely destroyed, and again it was reported to have been covered by the 6th corps. One thing is sure, the rebels did not lose the use of this valuable line of internal communication for a greater period than one week.

Here is a beautiful clearing. From the narrow woodland road we emerge into a circular glade. The Yellow House is the centre; tall pines, mingled with stately cedars and monumental oaks, form the periphery. The Weldon Railroad, running directly north and south, divides into two semi-circles this beautiful farm. Our earthworks extend along the road a short distance, and, meeting the rebel batteries, turn off to the right, multiplating a magnificent field of corn, destroying the symmetry of well cropped hedges, and joining the timber again far to the right and rear.

In this field, on an easy rise of ground, occurred the conflict. The rebels wished to preserve their railroad intact, and our aim was to make them relinquish all hold upon it, until such time as we thought proper. Heth's division of Hill's Corps guarded this point. They, perhaps, numbered between three and five thousand men. How came we upon them so suddenly? Why was our visit so unexpected, or they so unprepared for an attack? This has been a subject of wonder to me. It would be to any one who had ridden over the ground, torn up at intervals of ten or fifteen feet, to form shelters for pickets and sharpshooters. The march of the 6th corps was arduous. The distance traveled was not more than five or six miles, but the effect of the exercise and heat was apparent in the increased number of those suffering from sunstroke.

A short distance this side of the railroad, our advance cavalry met the enemy's pickets. That instant they were driven in. Soon the reserve rallied and a sharp skirmish ensued. Our infantry coming up, ended this amusement by driving the rebels back from the railroad. As soon as our line was formed across the track, Griffin's division began tearing it up. About noon, when the stragglers had nearly all rejoined their commands, and the men were regaling themselves upon coffee and green corn, the enemy opened upon our skirmishers. The Second division, commanded by General Ayres, was at that particular moment in a state of transition. The first battle line was being relieved by the second. Ayres might become confused. The first and second lines began to be mixed into one. The rebels, taking advantage of this slight token in their favor, began to yell loudly and press our right most vigorously. Heth seemed to concentrate his whole division at this one point. Our men began to drop here and there; it seemed we were being surrounded, for both flanks were upon the eve of being crushed back, when Col. Hoffman led up the second brigade of Cutler's division and strengthed Gen. Ayres' left, which was fast being overpowered. It was now their turn to suffer. The Pursuit (Maryland) regiment fired at a very opportune volley into the swarming rebels when they were hesitating whether to retreat or advance. They fell back, suffering a terrible repulse.

Here, at this important moment in the progress of the battle, General Warren had his horse shot in the head. The General made a very narrow escape. Had the horse lowered his head at the time, Warren would have gone in the same manner, the way of the heroic and lamented Sedgwick. The ball came from the rifle of some vigilant sharpshooter. After quietly disengaging his feet from the stirrups, General coolly ordered his orderly to remove the saddle and trappings from the dying animal.

The position, a very advantageous one, is ours. We are strongly entrenched. The rebels will undoubtedly bring up reinforcements and endeavor to expel us, but their efforts will prove futile. We cannot be moved hence. Our loss is somewhat heavier than at first reported. No one can tell with any accuracy, and I forbear giving any person's conjecture.

Two o'clock, the usual hour for matutinal practice among our and the rebel cannoniers, I was aroused from slumber and forced to listen to the hideous uproar. Surely they ought to be satisfied of our presence. Every time they fire a shot we discharge two cannon and a mortar, and insist upon making the last salute. This morning Ferrero's division of colored troops, holding the left line, came in for more than their usual share. They took everything good-naturedly, endeavoring to make return for every such favor received.

Later.

AUGUST, 19—10 P. M.

Quiet prevailed till five o'clock this afternoon. We made several attempts during the day to advance our skirmish line, but with very poor success. The men had their tents up and blankets were spread out to dry. With each hour came a fresh shower. Every one was soaked through. All the fields where the troops were encamped were in a liquid state, and seemed to have no bottom. An amiable expression could be found upon the face of no one. Five o'clock came, and the rain began to shower down afresh. On the right a few shots are exchanged. Our cavalry are attacked and forced back upon Wilcox's division of the Ninth Corps. The men seemed glad of the assault. It relieved them from all thought of discomfort and wretchedness. With a hurrah, they ran to meet the advancing rebels, giving them a volley which admonished them to beware of a closer approach. The gaps were soon filled up—every sign of wavering disappeared from the gray, obscure line of rebels, marching with determined bravery into the jaws of death. Now our cannon opened, and the thunder of the great guns added to the fury of the belligerents. The Union troops hurrahed, and were answered by the rebels with one of their prolonged, peculiar yells. From right to left the fight extended, until almost every portion of our line became enveloped in the smoke of battle. At every point their fierce assaults were repelled. In a single night our men had thrown up substantial breastworks. The rebels soon learned this fact. Disheartened and defeated, they ceased all vain endeavors to repossess themselves of the Weldon road. Before dark quiet reigned. Water rained, too. The roads are in a fearful condition. Wagons, ambulances, caissons, horses, and mules—everything can be found sticking in the mud, between General Meade's headquarters and the Yellow House.

R. H. McBRIDE.

A CHANCE!

A NONPAREIL SPECULATION!

I will sell One Hundred and Eighty acres of Coal Land, with a strata of pure coal eleven feet vein. The farm has ninety-four acres under cultivation, with mansion and all necessary out buildings for farming purposes, situate near the town of Connellsville and one fourth of a mile from the Connellsville Railroad. Price $140 per acre. Deed fee simple. Title perfect and free from incumbrance.

Call on or address,

JAMES F. DUNCAN,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

au22-6t

FOR SALE.

The undivided half of the WASHINGTON FURNACE property, situate in Legonier township, Westmoreland county, Pa., with an inexhaustable supply of Coal and Iron Ore, containing 2,200 acres and well timbered. Price $10,000.

Apply to JAMES F. DUNCAN,
au22-6t Duquesne Way.

DUQUESNE STATION, PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, }
PITTSBURGH, PA., August 20th, 1864. }

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS

AND

Consignees of Freight

BY THE

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

Notice is hereby given, that on and after

Monday, August 22d,

the following order will go into effect.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will affix a Stamp to each receipt taken from Consignees for freight delivered.

The Party to whom a Receipt is given for money paid on amounts over $20 00 and for freight delivered for other amounts must provide a two cent stamp for each such receipt, otherwise they will not be issued.

Receipted Bills of Lading will not be distributed as formerly, but must be called for at the receiving office next morning after goods are delivered.

D. A. STEWART,
au23-6t Freight Agent.

CHANGE OF BASE.—

MESKIMEN, NORTON & CO.,

COKE, COAL AND LIME.

Having purchased Mr. James Reno's coal-yard, west end of the South Common, just below the Pearl Mill, Allegheny city, we are prepared to furnish the public in either city with superior Coal, Nut Coal or Slack, Connellsville Coke, white or common Lime, Fire Brick, Fire Clay or Tile. Having cars of our own on the roads both east and west, we are prepared to furnish our regular western customers and others with Connellsville Coke or Youghiogheny Coal with promptness, and at the lowest rates. We flatter ourselves that the Connellsville Youghiogheny Coal for iron-workers is unsurpassed, being free from sulphur.

Address Pittsburgh or Allegheny Post-office, or call at our Coal Yard, South and West Common, Allegheny city. jan

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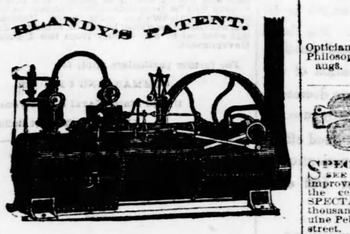

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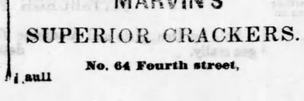

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And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
au19

Finance and Trade.

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST.

Par	Val	BANKS. Off'd	Asked	Sales	Div'd May 5
50	Exchange	—	—	70½	" 5
50	Citizens	—	—	68	" 5
50	Pittsburgh	—	—	80	" 5
50	Allegheny	—	—	67½	" 5
50	Mechanics	—	—	68	" 4
50	Iron City	—	—	86	" 4
50	Mt. & M.	—	—	—	—
50	First National	116	—	—	$3.75
50	Second National	110	—	—	—
50	Third National	108	—	—	—
50	Fourth National	110	—	—	—
50	Citizens' National	—	—	110	$5.00
25	Manchester Saving	—	—	99¾	" 4 per ct.
	INSURANCE.				
50	Citizens	—	—	61	June $6.00
42	Western	—	—	53½	May 2.50
32	Monongahela	34	—	32	" 3.00
50	Enoch	20	—	19	" 2.00
50	Pittsburgh	34	—	34	" 4.00
50	Allegheny	27	—	27	" 3.00
25	People's	28	—	28¾	" 4.00
50	Penna	32½	—	—	—
	BRIDGE.				
25	Monongahela	—	—	23½	" 5 per ct.
25	St. Clair Street	40	—	—	" 5 per ct.
50	Rand Street	—	—	50	" 5 per ct.
50	Mechanic Street	—	—	—	—
25	Birmingham	—	—	31¾	$1 50
	RAILROAD.				
50	Allegheny Valley	—	—	14	—
50	Penna. Central	—	—	74½	—
100	Fort Wayne	—	—	111	—
100	Cleveland	—	—	113	—
50	Connellsville	—	—	12⅝	—
50	do (Interest)	11⅜	17	—	—
25	Steubenville	—	—	13½	—
50	Chartiers	—	—	—	5
50	Hempfield	—	—	—	—
50	Allen & Mauch'k.	65	70	65	—
24	Birmingham	—	—	40	—
50	Citizens'	—	—	95	—
	GAS.				
50	Pittsburgh	—	—	88½	$2 50
25	Allegheny	—	34½	—	—
25	Birmingham	—	—	31¾	5 per ct.
	OIL COMPANIES.				
21	Lucesco	—	—	27	—
10	North American	—	—	9	7½ —
10	Dalzell	—	—	9½	1 ⅜ ct.
10	Allegheny and Pitts.	—	—	14	2 ⅜ ct.
50	Columbia	—	—	100	2 ⅜ ct.
5	Iron City	—	—	—	4 —
5	Horse Neck	—	—	—	4 —
5	Shoo	—	—	—	4 —
5	Federal	—	—	—	3 —
20	Acme	—	—	—	15 —
5	Wellsville Creek	—	—	—	—
5	Fayette	—	—	—	—
5	Story	—	—	—	2½ —
	MISCELLANEOUS.				
50	Pitts. & Greens. Turn.	—	—	11¾	—
50	Monongahela Navigation	—	—	—	$2 50
	STOCKS.				
	Allegheny County 6's	—	—	80	—
	do Scrip	—	—	89	—
	Pittsburgh 6's	—	—	79	—
	do 5's	—	—	97	—
	Allegheny City 6's	—	100	—	—
	do	—	—	78	—
	Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's	—	—	105	—
	do do mort.	—	—	100	—
	Connellsville 6's	83½	—	—	—
	Steub. R. R. 6's	—	75	—	—
	Alleg'y Co Bounty 6's	—	98¾	—	—

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24—P. M.

As has been the case for several days oil-stocks absorb the public attention to the neglect of all others. Yet when any of our solid Bank and Insurance stocks are offered they find ready purchasers at advanced prices. Exchange Bank sold at 72¾, and is inquired for; Pittsburgh Insurance sold at 32—divided off; Birmingham Bridge 34½; inquiry is made for Hand Street Bridge, and Monongahela Navigation, also for Connellsville Railroad stock.

Dalzell was very wild yesterday, and this morning, holders could not be induced to name a price. It the afternoon, however, a few lots came in the market at 12 and 12½, and sales were made at these figures. It is only a few holders who are content with realizing the handsome profit of three dollars per share since yesterday and are disposed to sell at the above prices, the majority of the owners of this stock are calculating on oil figures.

—At New York yesterday the *Tribune* remarks that the atmosphere of Wallstreet was full of peace of some form, creating a marked disinclination to speculate far an advance in anything. When peace really presents itself in a form to be comprehended by the general public, it will be useless to talk of balms or the Stock Exchange. Speculation and high prices have attracted large amounts of Stocks to the commercial centres, and they will be put freely upon the market as soon as the ordinary channels promise to open to business, and a low range of prices will surely be made—before railway property becomes distributed. Whoever believes in peace by any process, at any early day, will do well to keep out of debt, and to get out if in debt.

The *Times* of the same day says: The Railway and Miscellaneous Stocks at the Stock Exchange were lower in prices, under an increased disposition to follow down the sales of Saturday. The speculation was very decidedly against the market. This adverse temper may be ascribed by a portion of the street to the fall of Petce, and by another to the rumor of a new Gold-bearing Loan. In regard to the first opinion, nothing new seemed to be developed in the morning or afternoon papers, and in reference to the prospect of an urgent Loan to disturb the Money Market, the additional advance in the present Gold-bearing 6 ⅜ cent. Stocks would seem to be against it.

—*The Herald*, in its usual buncomb style, leads off in its money article with the following "sensational:" "The political sensation of the hour promises to assume greater importance and more mysterious significance with the increasing agitation on the subject. The question of an armistice is already beginning to exert an influence in Wall street, and men thought to be profound in finance inquire gravely of each other what all this talk about peace is going to amount to. Even the least timid of the bull operators hesitate to put their strength against confident bears who throw all their railway and miscellaneous shares overboard, as if they were conscious of doing a good thing for themselves and of sending able to chuckle in their sleeves over their less fortunate neighbors. No wonder, therefore, that stocks, other than governments, are drooping, and that, in spite of an easy money market, lower prices were anticipated. The impression that would follow the actual conclusion of the war would be so great as to derange the existing order of financial affairs very materially; and, having this in view, men start almost at the mere mention of the word peace in any new connection. Many consider that such is the state of the public mind, both North and South, that the mere canvassing of the question of an armistice may tend to bring about that result; for capitalists are feeling the effects of the war in their depreciated property and incomes severely, and they fear for the future. If the war continues three years longer, they argue, the national debt is likely to be double what it is now by the end of that time, and where will the money to support the Government in the meantime have to come from if not from the wealth of the country? If they do not naturally sigh for peace it may be supposed that their policies have more to do in influencing their principles than they had when the first battles of this colossal conflict aroused the fire of national enthusiasm and the fierce passions inseparable from war. Hence they begin to reason about possibilities as well as probabilities, and act warily, with an eye to contingencies.

—At Philadelphia a moderate degree of activity at the Stock Board is reported, and a further advance in Governments, but railroad shares and oil stocks were not so firm, although there were large transactions in the latter. The supply of money, both in the banks and on the street, is easily inclining to ease, is now quite cheap enough for all the legitimate purposes of mercantile operations or for stock speculative purposes. Good paper is readily placed at 6 to 7 per cent., but considerable obligation are rejected by capitalists, who generally look more to security and promptness than to extra rates of interest which are attended with risk.

—The Boston Money market, according to the *Traveller*, is fully supplied, with quite a limited demand for loans and discounts. Large balances remain idle at the banks. The abundance of capital seeking investment is inducing some lenders to accept lower rates of interest, but, generally speaking, there is little disposition to accept of anything less than six per cent., except on call loans with strong collaterals.

—At Cincinnati the *Gazette* says: Currency is in rather better supply than it was during the greater portion of last week, but still there is not more than enough to meet the legitimate demand, and the market is yet working very close. The demand for money continues good, but regular customers and depositors find no difficulty in obtaining loans, at 6@8 per cent. for good mercantile paper. The offerings of paper based on purely speculative ventures, are light. Holders knowing that it is impossible to obtain accommodations at the regular discount houses, have almost ceased making application. Their paper is taken in the street at 12@2 per cent. a month.

—In Chicago according to yesterday's *Tribune*, the speculative fever is beginning to rage again, and the number of borrowers is on the increase. To-day the money market felt the effect of this very plainly, and some of the bankers had considerable difficulty in securing currency sufficient to pay their balances. Besides an active demand for money by shippers, who are operating heavily at present, there is a very active demand for speculators in grain, wool, &c., and some of the latter have been forced to pay "sharks" as high as 2@3 per cent. per month for accommodations. Of course the regular banking houses are discounting at ten per cent.

—The following comparative statement shows the average condition of the leading items of the Philadelphia banks for the past and present week:

	Last Week.	This Week.	
Capital	$13,500,150	$13,301,103	Inc. $953
Loans	36,353,341	30,401,423	Inc. 48,082
Specie	3,962,313	3,962,154	Dec. 159
Legal Tender	12,087,059	12,279,215	Dec. 722,991
Deposits	36,826,674	35,892,894	Inc. 42,410
Circulation	2,224,860	2,222,401	Inc. 7,492

With the exception of a large decrease of Legal Tender notes, the bank averages for the past week show no material change from those of the previous week.

—The following is the comparative statement of the New York City Banks:

Increase loans	$924,163
Decrease specie	236,948
" circulation	71,146
Increase deposits	709,708

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

THURSDAY, August 25, 1864.

The market was firm with a further advance in both Iron and Nails. The former advanced 1c ₩ lb, or $20 ₩ ton; the latter $1 ₩ keg. Below will be found the corrected list:

FLAT BAR.	₩ lb
1¼ to 6, by ⅜ to 1 inch	8½
2 to 6, by 1 to 1¼ inch	8½
1¼ to 1¾, by ⅜ to ⅜ inch	8½
1¼ to 1¾ by ½ to ¾ inch	9
HEAVY BAND IRON.	
2 to 6, by ¼ to 3-16 inch	8½
1¼ to 1¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	9
⅝ to 1¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	9½
⅝ to ⅞, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	9½
HORSE SHOE.	₩ lb
⅝ to 1, by 5-16 to ⅝ inch	9½
HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.	
2¼ to 6 inch	9½
1¼ and 2	10½
1¼ and 1¾	10
1 and 1¼	10½
⅝ inch	11½
⅜ inch	12½
¼ inch	13½

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ¼ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.	₩ lb
1 to 2¼ inch	¼ and 9-16 inch 9
2¼ to 2¾	⅝ to 7-16 inch 9½
3 to 3¾ inch	5-16 inch 9½
3¾ to 4 inch	¼ inch 9½
⅝, ⅞ and ⅞ inch	9½ 3-16 inch 12
OVAL IRON.	₩ lb
⅝ to 1¼ inch	¼ inch 9½
⅝ and ¾ inch	⅜ inch 9½
HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.	₩ lb
⅝ to 1¼ inch	¼ inch 9½
⅝ and ¾ inch	⅜ and ½ inch 10
SHEET.	₩ lb
No. 10 to 17	11
" 18 to 24	11½
" 25 and 26	11½
" 27	11½

All sizes over 28 inches wide, ¼c ₩ lb extra.

PLATES.	
3-16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick	10
over 30 inches in width, ¼ cent ₩ lb extra.	
Heads	10
Plow Slabs	9½
" Wings	9½
FLAT RAILS *Punched and counter sunk.*	
1½ to 2, by ¼ to ⅜ inch	9
1½ by ⅜ and 7-16 inch	9½
1¼ by ½, 7-16 and ⅝ inch	9½
1¼ by ¾ inch	10
PLOW HANDLE IRON.	
Plow Handle Iron	9½
NAIL RODS.	
Junista	16

NAILS.	₩ keg
10d to 60d Nails	$7 87½
8d and 9d	8 37½
6d and 7d	9 62½
4d and 5d	9 87½
3d	10 37½
Casing Nails.	
6d	10 13
8d	9 88
10d	9 63
12d	9 63
16d	9 63
Finishing.	
6d	10 63
8d	10 38
10d	10 13
12d	10 13
16d	10 13
20d Fine	11 37½
7-in. Lining	12 87½
Clinch	10 62½
Cut Spikes	9 37½
Barrel.	
7-inch	11 88
1 inch	11 13
1½ inch	10 38
1¾ inch	9 88

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE,
Thursday, Aug. 25, 1864.

Business was not very active. The sales made were not large. Prices of the leading articles have undergone no change for some time past. The coal or towboats we mentioned yesterday have all left our port and proceeded on their way safely; so far we have heard of no accident. A coal boat rise in August is among the events of 1864. Our rivers are again falling rapidly. Quite a number of new boats will leave during the present rise. The Katie leaves to-day for Evansville. The Pilgrim will take her departure to-day for Cincinnati. The Bertha is announced for St. Louis; she will have dispatch. Among the sales we note as follows:

APPLES—The receipts exceed the demand, and this causes a dull market; sales 75 bbls. at $1.90@2.50.

GRAIN—There seems to be more activity in this article. The demand is improving, and the enquiry for Wheat was more general. Red; sales 100 bushels at $2.00. White; sales 300 bush. at $2.10.

OATS—Were in moderate demand, but the sales were not large; 400 bushels were disposed of at 91@93c for new, and 500 bush. at 86c. From store sales were regular.

CORN—Was firm, with a fair demand; sales of 3 car loads at $1.60, part to arrive; sales of 300 bush. at $1.56.

FLOUR—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The market was firm, with a good local demand. The stock on hand is not large, while the receipts for some time past were restricted. The principle enquiry was for the better grades, whilst inferior lots were neglected. Among the sales were: Lots of family, 200 bbls. at $10.75@11.00; 100 bbls. do. at $10.75@11.00; 100 bbls. do. at $11.00. Extra; small lots were disposed of at $9.75@10.00. Country parcels of Flour were sold at various prices as per quality.

SALT—The market continues firm, with a fair demand; sales of 200 bbls at $3.00 ₩ bbl.

FEED—Was firm and found ready purchasers at full prices. Sales of 3 cars middlings on track, $2 75. Shorts were steady, but unchanged.

HAY—The receipts are on the increase, prices having declined, with sales of 33 loads at $28@34 per ton.

BACON—The market was steady, with a fair demand for this article. The stock on hand is not large and is daily becoming less. Among the sales were: Shoulders—6000 lbs at 17@17½c. Sides—4000 lbs at 18@19c. Plain Hams—3000 lbs at 19½@20c; s c hams, 4,000 lbs at 27c.

LARD—The market was quiet, with a steady trade demand. Sales of 66 boxes W R at 21@22c per lb.

GROCERIES—We have nothing new to note in regard to these articles. The stock on hand is not large, while holders are firm in their views at previous prices.

SEEDS—The demand is improving, as yet however we have only small sales to record. Timothy $6 25@6 50; Clover $13 50@14 00 per bushel.

OILS—Were in fair request; sales 10 bbls No. 1 Lard Oil at $1 70; 10 do No. 2 at $1 55 ₩ gallon, 60@3 The demand was moderate; sales 6 boxes fresh at 14c.

BUTTER—Holders were firm with a good demand for home use and for export; Sales 12 kegs of fresh at 40@45c ₩ lb.

New Orleans Market.

August 14.

Cotton—The market continues at a standstill, with too great a difference between buyers and sellers to admit of any business. To-day, 5 bales sound repacked sold at $1 35½; 12 middling at $1 49, and 4 strict middling at $1 54½. These figures are considerably below the views of holders, and it is said no purchases might have been made to a limited extent at $1 40@1 45 for ordinary, $1 45@1 47 for good ordinary, $1 48@1 50 for low middling, and $1 53@1 55 for middling. The accounts from the neighboring parishes with regard to the injury to the growing crop by the army worm are of the most discouraging character.

Western Produce and Provisions—Under the influence of restrictions in the trade regulations, business continues on a very limited scale, and the transactions are mostly of a retail character, being confined to small sales to the city trade.

Sugar and Molasses—There were various lots offering to-day, but there appeared to be no demand, and we did not hear of a sale. Yesterday, not previously reported, 200 bbls prime to choice new molasses sold at $1 per gallon. Inferior is offered at 70c.

Dry Goods.

The following table will show the value of dry goods imported, withdrawn from warehouse and warehoused in New York during the week:

	Imports	Withdrawn	Ware'h'd.
Manufactures of Wool	$236,178	$358,821	$291,994
do Cotton	90,105	17,462	25,517
do Silk	140,022	49,695	35,716
do Flax	68,061	58,063	32,380
Miscellaneous	79,952	19,127	14,313
Total	$673,418	$473,108	$119,919
Add imports	673,418		
Total thrown upon market		$1,146,526	

As compared with the corresponding week last year, this shows a decrease of $288,528 in the amount thrown on the market this year.

New York Hop Market.

NEW YORK, August 22, 1864.

The New York *Shipping List* says: "Brewers are beginning their fall operations full a month earlier than usual, in consequence of the scarcity of liquors, the demand for which is daily increasing, and from present appearances it would seem that every bale of 1863's that can be used will be wanted. Sales 1,800 bales at 25@35c. The crop of 1864, it is said, will be 50@75 per cent. quality, almost a failure; the quantity of hops that will be picked will not exceed 40 per cent. of an average, the greater portion only fit for the most purely common uses. Picking has begun in some sections in order to save them, and such hops will not keep.

The Harvest in Minnesota.

(From the Winona Republican, 20th.)

The harvest is now fairly drawing to a close. The wheat crop throughout Southern Minnesota has all been cut; and by the close of the present week it will be all in the barn or well stacked. From the beginning until now the weather has been remarkably favorable to harvesting operations. Our great staple is consequently being secured in excellent order. The wheat crop of this State is probably of a better quality and less injured by insects or the drought, than that of any other portion of the country. The yield, we should say, will be estimated by intelligent farmers with whom we have conversed that this year's crop is not only of as good quality, but it is also as great in quantity as any will in the past three years. Here and there throughout the State a few fields were more or less injured by the drought of the early part of the season or by insects, but these were the exception, not the rule.

Corn—On which there was a large breadth planted this year, will yield most abundantly. It presents an unusually fine appearance. Oats, barley, buckwheat, potatoes, and other field crops are also turning out finely. In a word—Minnesota is blessed with an abundant harvest. The harvest fields are literally laughing with fatness.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

August 22.

The offerings of Beef Cattle reached about 2000 head, 200 less than last week. Good quality brought previous prices, but poor cattle were dull and heavy sales were not made from $10 to $16 for common to good and prime, including a few extra cattle sold at $15½@17, and one lot at $18¾ gross. The market closed rather dull. The following are the particulars of the sales made public to-day at the Avenue Drove Yard:

Cows were steady, and 130 sold at $30@40 each for springers, and $35 to $65 for cow and calf.

Hogs—Only about 1,000 were offered, and sold at from $14 to $16½ the 100 lbs., net, showing little or no change.

SHEEP were more plenty and the market dull, with offerings and sales of 9,000 head at 6@7c. ₩ lb., gross.

Exports of Boots and Shoes.

The Shipping List says that for California there is only a moderate inquiry, and the quantity of goods going forward to that market is light. No shipments from that port the past week, and only 207 cases from New York. The ship St Louis, from this port for Melbourne, Australia, had 163 cases of boots.

The quantity cleared at the Custom House has been as follows:

	1864.	1861.
For the week, cases	1,529	1,920
Since January 1	51,360	37,536
Total	52,889	39,456

Showing an increase, compared with last year, of 13,433 cases.—*Boston Advertiser.*

Proposals at St. Louis.

Captain Chapman, United States Quartermaster at St. Louis, issues the following proposals for hay:

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m., Tuesday, August 30, 1864, for supplying the depot at Memphis, Tennessee, with hay, at the rate of 2,000 tons per month, until March 1, 1865. The hay to be delivered at the usual steamboat landings. Deliveries to commence on and after September 1, 1864. The hay must be first class Timothy, well baled, and subject to inspection and weight at the place of delivery.

Bids will not be received for less than the whole amount.

Also, sealed proposals will be received as above mentioned for 5,000 tons hay, to be delivered at St. Louis, Missouri, at the various steamboat landings, railroad depots, and Government warehouses, free of drayage, as fast as Government may require.

Cincinnati Leaf Tobacco Market.

Sales of leaf tobacco at Bodman's warehouse: 15 hhds and 30 boxes, as follows: 14 hhds Mason county leaf and lugs, viz: 1 at $11 25, 2 at $12@$12 75, 3 at $13@14, 1 at $15 50, 2 at $16@17, 1 at $17 50, 1 at $16, 1 at $21 and 1 at $25 25; 1 hhd Virginia at $20 75; 30 boxes Ohio and Virginia ranging from $7 to $30. Receipts light.

Cincinnati Leaf Tobacco Market.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 22.

SALES OF LEAF TOBACCO TO-DAY AT BODMAN'S WAREHOUSE.—25 hhds and 10 boxes as follows: 25 hogsheads Mason county leaf and lugs, viz: 1 at $9, 2 at 10@11, 3 at 11 50@12 75, 1 at 13, 4 at 14@15, 3 at 15 50@16 75, 1 at 17, 2 at 22 50, 3 at 24@25, 1 at 27 25, 2 at 30@39 50, 1 at 53, and 1 at 53 50, 10 boxes Virginia ranging from 7 to 30 Receipts moderate.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.—J Floyd & Co, 4 kegs lard; Wm M Gormly, 30 dozen buckets; Bollman G & Co, 2 cars metal; McKeown & Linehart, 25 barrels flour; S Hanbaugh, 20 sacks wool; C Keifer & Co, 45 rolls leather, 4 do calf skins.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.—F Van Gorder, 133 bbls apples; J Daub, 15 boxes cheese; J A Caughey, 60 bales oakum; Thos W Miller, lot machinery; A R Gregory, 385 bags corn; J S Liggett & Co, 300 sks wheat; J Mayer, 1 car staves, Godfrey & Clarke, 13 sks rags; L H Voigt, 160 sks corn.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Martin O & B, 3 cars iron; C Wallace, 7 sacks barley; 13 do oats; J Fetler, 230 bushel barley

LOUISVILLE.

The *Press* says:

The river was rising quite fast yesterday, with three feet six inches water in the canal in the evening, by the mark. It was on a stand till Saturday at noon, when it commenced rising, and up to last evening it had risen three inches at the head of the falls, and two feet at Portland, with some five feet water on the bar. The weather has been cool and cloudy, with occasional showers for three days.

The river trade at this season of the year is generally very dull, and we do not expect to see much business transacted, except the movements of army supplies and the transshipment of the accumulated stocks of tobacco.

It is expected that the canal will be open today, as the work of repairs on the locks was nearly done on Saturday.

Captain Lodwick, of the unfortunate Highland Chief, that was sunk near Vevay by a collision with the Major Anderson, has chartered the Marmora, and is under her in the river to try to raise the boat, and so save the furniture and freight.

The rise in the Cumberland does not appear to be very heavy, as the last dispatches still report but four feet of water on the shoals.

It is thought that the present rise in the Ohio will make water enough to let out the larger new boats that have been recently completed, including the Ben. Stickney and Constitution. The latter is Capt. Pegram's fine steamer, similar to the Ida Handy, built at New Albany.

The NEW YORK *Commercial Advertiser and Journal's Gazette*, of Saturday, has the following proceedings of the pilots' meeting:

The convention adjourned at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, to meet in Cincinnati on the second Monday in August, 1865. The question of Gen. Grant's order was not discussed, the military authorities here having notified several of the members that the administration against the order would be followed by their arrest.

The principal change made in the resolutions of former conventions were as follows:

Members are allowed to apply to steamboat captains and owners for positions.

Members are allowed to serve with pilots on coal boats.

Resolution No. 13, of the Louisville Convention, was amended as follows:

It shall be the duty of every member represented at this Convention, in case of approaching a boat signalled to him, to answer with his blow five distinct whistles, which shall be answered by the boat aground, who shall use the same signals as in passing boats, indicating which side to pass. In order to certain as to the channel he shall give four whistles, which shall signify to sound.

The Anglo Saxon, Capt. Patterson, arrived with the largest load of government freight of the season, and on the best time. She left Cincinnati the morning previous with two barges in tow, and was only seventeen hours out, bringing down one hundred of the finest horses we have seen for a long time. They were purchased by Maj. D. W. M'Clung for the service. In addition to the horses, she had a vast amount of munitions, army stores, pork, and 2,626 boxes of hard bread.

SAINT LOUIS.

The *Union* says:

The river only declined one inch at this point during the forty-eight hours ending at ten o'clock yesterday morning, and there is some life in it yet, following the freshet in the general condition of all the streams.

There is very little over five feet water to Cairo, and about six and a half feet at the shoals, points below.

The Upper Mississippi remains low and falling all the way down, with three and a half feet water to Keokuk.

Illinois river is all on the decline, with less than three feet on a number of the bars.

Missouri river is receding, with three feet seven inches on the principal bars below Leavenworth.

Cumberland river has swollen considerably within the past week from heavy rains, and at last accounts there were four feet water on Harpeth Shoals, and still advancing. This will open trade to Nashville again by the Cumberland.

River business a little dull at the wharf yesterday, but will no doubt improve to-day and continue active through the week.

Freights to New Orleans are unsettled and shipments were made yesterday at $1 per hundred for pound freight and $2 per barrel for flour, which is low enough for the present difficult state of navigation.

Missouri river business is somewhat dull, with shipments scarce at 75c per hundred to Glasgow and $1 to Leavenworth.

There is very little going or coming on the Illinois, the river being too low for any large amount of business.

The Bart. Able was turned over to Captain J. W Terrill yesterday, who will return with her up the Missouri to-morrow. The Bart. is one of the best adapted boats for the trade ever built, being staunch, light draught, and possessed of extraordinary speed.

PACKET STEAMERS,

Wheeling and Parkersburg Packet.

THE regular Wheeling packet MINERVA, Captain GORDEN, has resumed her old trade, making regular trips; leaving Pittsburgh every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY. Having been thoroughly repaired she will deserves the patronage of the public generally.
JAMES COLLINS & CO., Agents.
Wharf-boat below Monongahela Bridge.

Cairo and St. Louis Packets.

For Cairo and St. Louis.
ON THURSDAY, 25th instant, the splendid passenger steamer WAUANITA, Captain S. SHUMAN, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, or,
JOHN FLACK, Agents.
au25

For Cincinnati, Louisville and Evansville.
THIS DAY, 25th instant, the fine passenger steamer KATIE Captain A. J. MCCONNELL, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
JOHN FLACK, or
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.
au25

For Cincinnati and Louisville.
ON THIS DAY, 25th instant, the new steamer PILGRIM, Capt. D. Z. BRICKELL, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
JOHN FLACK or
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.
au25

For Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.
THIS DAY, August 25th, 4 p. m. The fine passenger steamer BERTHA, VANHOOK, Commander, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, or
JNO. FLACK, Agts.
au25

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city

THE RIVER—Last evening at twilight there were about nine feet water in the channel and falling rapidly. The weather during the day was warm.

THE punctual packet "Minerva," Capt. Gordon, leaves to-day at noon for Wheeling and intermediate ports.

CAPT. SHUMAN'S new steamer "Wananita," is announced for St. Louis this day. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind.

THE new steamer "Katie," Capt. McConnell, being unavoidably detained, will leave this day positively for Evansville.

THE fine passenger steamer "Pilgrim," Capt. D. Z. Bickell, leaves this day positively for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat has fine accommodations and is in charge of experienced and attentive officers.

The following steamers were advertized to leave Cincinnati for this port on Wednesday: Julia, Marmora, and Kate B. Porter.

THE well known passenger steamer "Bertha," Capt. Vanhook, is loading for St. Louis. She will have dispatch.

THE steamer "Armenia" has arrived with a heavy cargo of flour.

THE steamer "Echo No. 8," Capt. Gordon, was due last night from Oil City.

Our River Correspondence.

STEAMER TIBER,
ST. LOUIS, August 22d, 1864.

Eds. Commercial:—Since writing to you from Cairo, on the outward trip from this port, Tiber has been to Johnstonville, Tenn., and delivered her cargo, although the guerrillas did give her leaden hail on her way up with musketry. She received some 25 shots in and about the the pilot house. None of the crew hurt. Their shots hit three horses making slight flesh wounds. The guerrillas are getting very numerous on the Tennessee. Almost every boat going up is fired into. The Cuba, which followed us, had three of her crew wounded, one mortally. We came out of the Tennessee on Friday. We met five gunboats patrolling the river at different points; but still they are not able to catch these fellows. On Wednesday last there as a report of 200 guerrillas crossing the river and making their way over to the Cumberland as it was rising from the late heavy rains we have had in Tennessee. I suppose we will have to go back to the Tennessee or Cumberland. Crew all well. Yours truly,

T. H. McC.

CINCINNATI.

Wednesday's *Commercial* says:

The river is on a stand. There is six feet hence to Louisville, and four feet in the canal. The Lower Ohio is rising, with two feet from Portland to Cairo. The is six and a half feet in the Cumberland, and falling. There is seven and a half feet in the Kanawha, and falling.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.—Captain Ben. Johnson's new steamer Adam Jacobs, came in from Pittsburgh. She is a fine, large side-wheel steamer. She will descend the Falls and leave for St. Louis as soon as there is sufficient water. The T. J. Pickett arrived from the Kanawha with a fine trip, including 900 barrels of salt. The Pilgrim came in, and the Julia dropped down from the docks. The Cottage No. 2 arrived from Pomeroy with a fair trip. The Maggie Hays and Gilde No. 3 for Pittsburgh, left Guyandotte. The Bonner for the Kanawha, and Robert Moore for Big Sandy, left with fair trips.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The Steamboat Mates held a preliminary meeting yesterday, preparatory to organizing an association to promote their interests.....Captain William S. Getty, after three years service in the noble 6th Ohio Regiment, has resumed his old profession of steamboat agent. He is associated with his former partner, Mr. A. D. Schram, No. 5 Sycamore street.....Captain Porter, of the Kate J. Porter, came down from Pittsburgh, on Monday. He is loading the Kate for Pittsburgh.

Dr. R. A. WILSON'S

TONIC, CATHARTIC,

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC AND HEADACHE

PILLS.

They are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system, or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They may be taken at all times with perfect safety, without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste, renders it easy to administer them to children.*

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken in the commencement of an attack, immediate relief of pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing *Nausea* and *Headache*, to which females are so subject.

They act gently on the bowels, removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men*, *Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

For *Dyspepsia* and its ten thousand inconveniences, from a slight indigestion and sallow cheek, to extreme emaciation and depression of spirits, or a confirmed case of melancholia in its most aggravated form—are these Pills confidently recommended as a cure, if perseveringly used.

Liver Complaint--Torpid Liver.

Use the Pills in alterative doses for a long time, or until the organ is aroused. Intermitting the use of the Pills now and then is the better plan.

Intemperance.

Any one who is so unfortunate as to eat or drink too much, may save himself a fit of apoplexy, or other serious consequences, by immediately taking a Pill.

Messrs. B. L. FAHNESTOCK & Co.,

I have had considerable experience in the use of the extraordinary Pill compounded by *Dr. R. Adams Wilson*, of which you are now the proprietors, and have often found their benign influence in my own case for nervous *headache*, arising from a disordered condition of the stomach. I have likewise prescribed them for others in hemicrania and other forms of headache depending on a deranged and irritable condition of the stomach and digestive organs, to which they seem peculiarly adapted, being entirely free from any griping tendency. I regard them as a very valuable Pill, and one that purges without at all debilitating.

Yours, truly,
GEO. H. KEYSER,
140 Wood street
Pittsburgh, March 4, 1858.

STRATTONVILLE, Clarion County,
February 18, 1860.

Messrs. B. L. FAHNESTOCK & Co.,

Gents:—I take pleasure in assuring you, from my personal knowledge and the evidence of my neighbors, that there is no medicine held in such high estimation as the Pills of Dr. R. A. Wilson, for general use. Having been engaged in merchandizing for the last twenty years, and being agent for a great number of persons, I do most cheerfully say without fear of contradiction, that the above named Pills are the best now in use.

SAMUEL WILSON.

AURORA, Ind., April 30, 1860.

Messrs. B. L. FAHNESTOCK & Co..

Gentlemen:—Wilson's Pills, in our region of country, meet with very ready sale, and the first complaint has yet to be made against their efficiency. For head ache, dyspepsia, indigestion and constipation, they stand in the estimation of our people without a rival, and are deemed a perfectly safe medicine for family use. I have personally observed their good effects in very many instances, and consciensiously recommend them as the best Pill compounded.

Very truly,
D. B. KEISTER.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK'S
WORM CONFECTIONS

Are prepared from the active principle of his celebrated Vermifuge. They are put up in a nice and palatable form, to suit the taste of those who cannot conveniently take the Vermifuge. Children will take them without trouble. They are an effectual worm destroyer, and may be given to the most delicate child.

Prepared and sold by

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
**